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# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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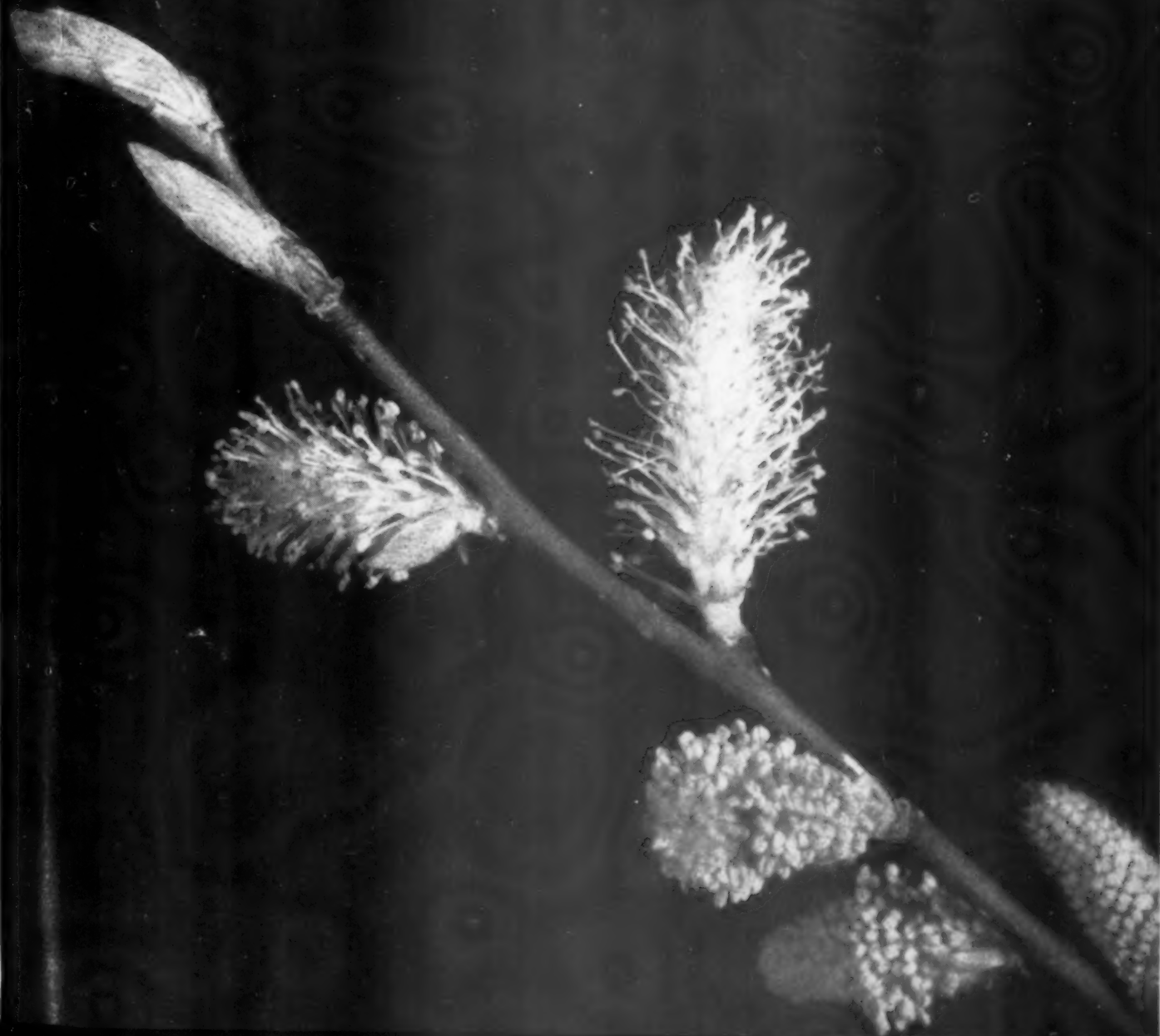
MAR 7 1944

DETROIT

March



1944





Locked on all four corners. Rigid. Easy to assemble. Long lasting. Use these fine frames for economy, best satisfaction and efficient production. No reduction in quality.

### BEESWAX WANTED

Send your beeswax to us for highest prices and prompt settlement. Shipping tags furnished on request.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

## Buy LOTZ Sections

### RAISE COMB HONEY

Container shortage and price ceiling worries will not be yours.

Comb Honey furnishes its own container.  
Comb Honey has no ceiling price.

Lotz sections are morale builders to comb honey raisers. They save valuable time because they do not break when being folded. Less breakage means lower cost. The smooth white section adds eye appeal.

As complete a stock of Bee Supplies as Wartime restrictions permit.

1944 Catalog Published Soon

## August Lotz Company

Manufacturers of Bee Supplies  
BOYD, WISCONSIN

## York's Package Bees & Queens Quality Bred Italians For 1944

### QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

Quantity	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 up
Queens .....	\$1.10 each	\$1.05 each	\$1.00 each
2-lb. packages .....	3.65 each	3.50 each	3.35 each
3-lb. packages .....	4.75 each	4.55 each	4.35 each

We are booked to full capacity on advanced orders until around the middle of June or later, and regret that we must decline additional orders until further notice. Bookings are heavy and those who are late and wishing early shipping we regret that we cannot supply.

**YORK BEE COMPANY : Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.**  
(THE UNIVERSAL APIARIES)

### Are You Losing Beeswax?

We render old combs, cappings, and slumgum for beekeepers. ● Our steam wax presses get every available ounce of wax out of this material. ● If you are rendering your own or having this work done elsewhere, give us a chance to show you what we can do. ● We often get from 10 to 40 per cent wax from such material.

SEND FOR TERMS

SHIP US YOUR BEESWAX

PRICES ARE HIGH

DADANT & SONS : HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

## FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE  
BAND QUEENS

**GRAYDON BROS.**

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

## HONEY WANTED

CARLOADS OR TRUCK LOADS

**Ellsworth A. Meineke**  
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

## 3-Banded Italian Bees & Queens

2-Lb. pkg. of bees with queen...\$3.50  
3-Lb. pkg. of bees with queen... 4.50  
Queens ..... 1.10

No Discount

**J. P. CORONA**  
BOX 124 KENNER, LA.

Do you know about the  
**LORD'S ACRE PLAN**  
for support of the rural church? Get monthly  
reports of it in the

**Farmers Federation News**

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample  
copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

**F. E. MORRISON** BUTTE CITY,  
CALIFORNIA  
P. O. Box 320, Formerly at Petaluma, Calif.

## WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER

Subscription \$1.00 per year, \$1.50 two years,  
\$2.00 three years. In combination with  
American Bee Journal \$1.60 per year.

Timely topics on western Canadian bee-  
keeping and all the news about Canada and  
Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be  
without the most up-to-date information in  
these days of great changes. Sample copy  
free. Address WESTERN CANADA BEE-  
KEEPER, Wallingford Building, Winnipeg,  
Manitoba, Canada.

## The BEEKEEPERS ITEM

The Southern beekeep-  
ers, own magazine, but  
read by studios honey  
producers everywhere.



With the American Bee  
Journal makes a com-  
bination that covers the  
beekeeping field.

Send \$1.75 and get Both Magazines for a year  
BEEKEEPERS ITEM, San Antonio, Texas

## Pettit's Package Bees

REGRET WE ARE SOLD OUT OF  
PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS  
UNTIL JUNE 1944

**MORLEY PETTIT**  
TIFTON, GA.

**Cannot accept more orders for April and May  
delivery at present.**

TO CUSTOMERS WHO BOOKED THEIR ORDERS BEFORE THIS SEASONS  
PRICES WERE AGREED UPON, WILL QUOTE AS FOLLOWS:  
ITALIANS OR DAUGHTERS OF QUEENS BRED FOR RESISTANCE.

Lots of	PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS					Queens Extra
	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lbs.		
1 to 24	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50		\$1.10
25 to 99	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35		1.05
100 up	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20		1.00

**A. E. SHAW, Shannon, Miss.**

Successful honey producers  
pack and sell in efficient  
Hazel-Atlas jars

**HAZEL-ATLAS  
GLASS COMPANY**  
WHEELING, W. VA.

Read the Bee Journal for all the  
latest news of the bee world

American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results





This photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6,000 nuclei

## ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-Lb. with queen .....\$4.00  
 3-Lb. with queen .....5.00  
 Extra queens, each .....1.25

● **BY EXPRESS** ●

**OVERBEY APIARIES, Bunkie, Louisiana**

## Read What Others Are Doing

**2 Yrs. \$1.50**

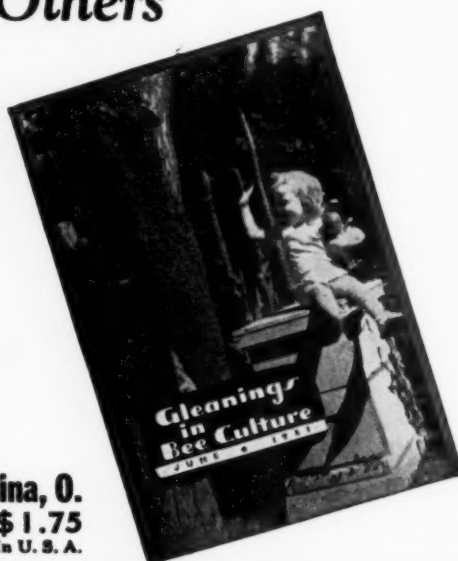
1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$3.00  
 (U. S. A. and Canada)  
 FOREIGN 25c EXTRA FOR  
 POSTAGE PER YEAR

### SPECIAL

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE  
 For 6 Months  
 STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES  
 96 Page Book, Illustrated  
 BOTH FOR 75 CENTS

**The A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.**

Gleanings in Bee Culture—1 Yr. } \$1.75  
 American Bee Journal—1 Year } In U. S. A.



### PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS

Italian, from stock bred for resistance  
 I am now ready to book your needs  
 for this season. Please order early.

1-24 25-49 50 up  
 2-lb. with queen \$3.75 \$3.55 \$3.40  
 3-lb. with queen 4.75 4.55 4.40  
 Extra queens \$1.25. No C. O. D.  
 Cashier's check or money order. 20%  
 now will book order for date desired.  
 Full weight, prompt service, and live  
 delivery guaranteed.

**OSCAR ARNOUVILLE, Hamburg, La.**

### WANTED

Thousands of Rabbits and  
 other Small Stock, Poultry  
 and Birds, Lot

### "STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL"

Bring you the Monthly News of Rabbit,  
 Cavy, Small Stock, Poultry, Birds  
 and other Pets.

Standard Rabbit and Pet Journal  
 Box 251 :: :: MILTON, PA.

*Patronize Our Advertisers*

# 1944 PRICES

## ITALIAN : CAUCASIAN

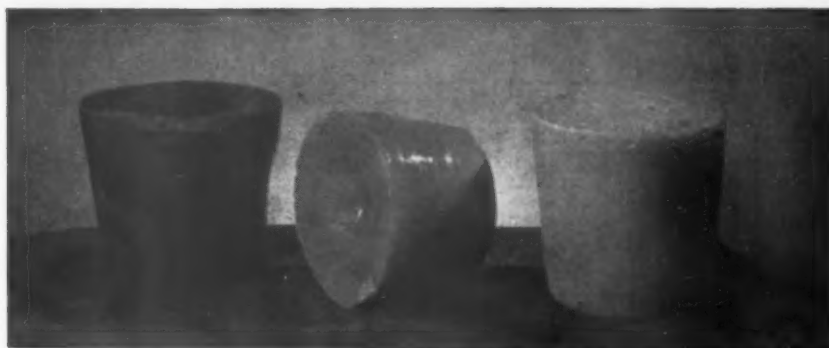
	QUEENS	2-LB.	3-LB.	4-LB.	5-LB.
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35
100 up	1.00	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20

We are already booked to capacity for next April and May. If we have a very favorable spring, we may be able to handle a few more orders, but cannot book any more at this time. Will advise conditions later.

**THE STOVER APIARIES**  
**MAYHEW, MISSISSIPPI**



# Beeswax



## is Unmistakably Your Foundation

Because beeswax is in great demand, many beekeepers do not realize that this very demand diverts larger supplies of their wax to markets that would normally not take much of it.

Since you are a beekeeper, remember that the need of the armed forces for beeswax comes first, and that the need of the maker of bee comb foundation comes next.

Your foundation maker serves both needs. Send him your wax.

If you want Dadant's Famous Foundations, Crimp-wired, Plain and Surplus, make sure we get your beeswax. We pay the highest ceiling price, and if you do not render your own wax, we can get all the wax there is out of your comb or your slumgum. Write for particulars.

*Dadant's Foundation, Made of Pure Beeswax, Just as Your Bees Make It*

## DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.



## New Price List

Write for 1944 price list. We now have many items that have been short for some time. Prices remain steady except on bees. All stocks are low, so order early.

**GLASS** We again have a large stock of **ECONOMY** style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot



WRITE FOR LABEL CATALOGUE and prices on window cartons and shipping cartons.

## WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky

## JENSEN'S "Magnolia State" Italians

Again we have overcome some of the obstacles in our way, and are going ahead with plans for rearing more of our fine queens through expansion of our yards at one time thought totally impossible.

Many additional colonies of good Italian bees have been acquired by us, considerably augmenting our supply of both packages and queens, provided Uncle Sam does not make further inroads on our already diminished forces.

Should you by chance have failed to get bookings, drop us a card showing quantities wanted, and we will see what we can do about it. Do not send us any money until you have our committal. We are heavy booked through April and first part of May. Prices:

	Queens	2-Lb. pkgs. with queens	3-Lb. pkgs. with queens
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35
100-up	1.00	3.20	4.20

## JENSEN'S APIARIES MACON, MISS.

### BETTER BRED QUEENS

### 3-BANDED ITALIANS

We can supply limited number of packages at the following prices:

2-Lb. pkgs. with queens at	\$4.00	4-Lb. pkgs. with queens at	\$6.00
3-Lb. pkgs. with queens at	5.00	5-Lb. pkgs. with queens at	7.00
Queens \$1.25 each.		One-half deposit required for booking order.	

### CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Ala.

## First Quality Italian

## Package Bees and Queens

	(1)	(10)	(50)	(100 and over)
2-Lb. with queen	\$4.25	\$4.00	\$3.60	\$3.40
3-Lb. with queen	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.25

Extra queens, \$1.25 each.

Terms: 10% down to book your order, balance 10 days before shipment. Payable in U. S. Funds.

Book your order early and avoid disappointment.

## ALBERT KOEHNEN LIVE OAK, CALIF.

## QUEENS QUEENS QUEENS

ITALIAN—DAUGHTERS OF STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

### PACKAGE BEES—Three Pound Only

3-Lb. pkg. with queens \$4.50. Queens \$1.10, Hundred Lots \$1.00

We will have a limited number of three pound packages due to labor shortage. Our production of queens will be increased and will be in a position to supply your demands for queens. Book your queen orders early in order to get shipping dates wanted.

### LUCEDALE APIARIES : Lucedale, Mississippi

### BOOKING ORDERS

FOR SUMMER & FALL DELIVERY  
PURE-BRED THREE BANDED  
ITALIAN QUEENS

JOHN C. HOGG

TIFTON, GA., U. S. A.

We regret very much we will be unable to supply all our old customers with all the bees and queens they need. We are doing the best we can. Can accept no additional orders at present.

### WEAVER APIARIES

NAVASOTA, TEXAS

### STOCK BRED FOR RESISTANCE

Use it, when it can be obtained, to carry forward your Victory campaign for disease control.

Iowa Beekeepers' Association  
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

Assure Yourself a  
Permanent Market.  
Sell Your Honey to

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

### KOEHNEN'S

Package Bees and Queens

For Quality and Service

KOEHNEN'S APIARIES

GLENN, CALIFORNIA

### ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS  
HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

M. J. BECK

Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON  
510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

### THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE

\$1.00 A YEAR

Established 1938, it is now one of the three leading beekeeping publications. Single copy current issue, 10c. Combined with American Bee Journal it makes a splendid combination. Both magazines, one year, \$1.75.

THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE

3110 Piper Rd. Rt. 5, Lansing, Mich.

## The GOAT WORLD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

American Milk Goat Record Association

Oldest and largest Milk Goat magazine published. Broadcast circulation. Articles by best authorities. Subscription rate: one year \$2.00; three years \$4.00; five years \$6.00.

Sample copy 20 cents

Address:

The Goat World, Roanoke, Va.

1119 WILLIAMSON ROAD

American Bee Journal Classified  
Ads Bring Satisfactory Results.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

## Conditions Have Improved

So that we may accept a few more orders for packages for last of April and May shipment. Safe live delivery guaranteed. We specialize in Dark Italian Queens.

	Queens	2-Lb. with Queens
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50
25-99	1.00	3.35
100 up	.90	3.20

## The Village Beekeeper

Louis L. Couch, Owner  
PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA

## 3-Banded Italian Bees and Queens

Quantity	Queens	Pkg. 2-Lb.	Pkg. 3-Lb.	Pkg. 4-Lb.
1-49	\$1.10	\$3.45	\$4.45	\$5.45
50 and up	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$5.25

For queenless pkgs. deduct price of queen. Best young queens—Safe arrival.

## HOMAN BROS.

SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI, R. R. 2

## Honey Servers Dripout Pitchers

We have a small number of these on hand from pre-war. With expanding retail sales, this is the time to put one of these pitchers into your customers' hands.

DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.

## Booked to Capacity

ON PACKAGES FOR  
THIS SEASON  
THANKS

## The CROWLIE APIARIES

Rt. 1 Winnsboro, Louisiana

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

	Queens	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35	5.35
100 up	1.00	3.20	4.20	5.20

Shipping point EPES, ALABAMA

## LITTLE BROS.

SUMTERVILLE, ALABAMA

## Italian Bees & Queens

We can still handle a few more orders. Ten per cent books an order. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

2-Lb. packages, 1 to 24, \$4.00 each.  
Untested Italian queens, 1 to 24, \$1.25 each

## Valley Bee & Honey Co.

WESLACO, TEXAS

## Yes, Hen's Teeth (We Have Them)

4 Frame Extractors, 9% inch baskets, each	\$14.25
10 Frame Wood Bound, Wire Queen Excluders, 5 or more, ea.	.80
10 Frame Telescope Cover Hives (Composition covering) with inner covers, frames, etc. Lots of 5	14.75
10 Frame Hive Bodies and Frames, lots of 5	6.65
Hoffman Brood Frames, per 100	5.05
25 Lb. Hercules Wired Brood 8x16% or 8 1/2 x16%	18.50
25 Lb. Hercules Plain Brood 8x16% or 8 1/2 x16%	17.50
25 Lb. Thin Surplus Foundation 3% x16	19.75
Bee Escapes, each	.12
2 Inch Hive Staples, per lb.	.30

(Prices subject to change)

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST FOR 1944

## THE FRED W. MUTH COMPANY

Pearl and Walnut Streets

Cincinnati 2 Ohio

## Red Stick Apiaries & Co.

22 Years Commercial Queen Breeders. Louisiana's Oldest Package Bee Shippers. Queens from Stock Bred for Resistance

One 2-Lb. package with queen	\$3.50
One 3-Lb. package with queen	4.50
Extra Queens	1.25

With Our Anticipated Thanks

## RED STICK APIARIES

125 Lessard Street

Donaldsonville, La.

TELEGRAPH—WESTERN UNION

## ATTENTION, BEEKEEPERS

AT this time, December 18th, our booking is almost complete, and by the time you read this we believe it will be. Therefore, we will not be able to accept more orders from our new customers.

Please bear this in mind and save yourself as well as us. Thank you.

ROSSMAN & LONG, Box 133, Moultrie, Ga.



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# Supplies in Spring



ANNOUNCEMENTS that quota restrictions on lumber were lifted led many honey producers to think unlimited supplies of beehives would be available in 1944. It is one thing to get a quota and quite another to then get the material from which to make goods in war time. Wood is harder to get in ample supply than it was in 1943. Whether or not this will improve cannot now be forecast.

Lumber suitable for beehives is scarce, due to war-time uses of all grades of lumber. Naturally, direct war-time uses of wood take precedence over all other orders.

This company is now not able to take business from beekeepers who did not buy from us before. Please buy from your usual source of supply. Also, the limited supply of pine and basswood compels us to reserve the right to limit the orders anyone sends us, so the supply will serve more producers in part.

Watch this space for any change in this situation. We have ample supplies of foundation and will take all the beeswax you can get your hands on for best cash or trade prices.

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin**

BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, (1) N. Y.; 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.;  
214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA; OUR SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, BRANCH IS CLOSED

SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

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## RATIONING OR LIMITATION

News of the possibility of rationing honey or limiting the size of honey containers in order to bring about an equitable distribution of honey to the consuming public was brought to attention at the Chicago meeting of the Federation of State Beekeepers' Associations, January 11, 12, and 13, 1944. At this meeting it was a very controversial subject. When presented to a meeting of the National Honey Association at that time, a resolution was passed favoring limitation of size of container to a one pound jar or smaller rather than to submit to rationing of honey. This resolution was sent to Washington without the information that the vote was taken only as a preference to rationing and the Food Distribution Administration accepted the resolution that way. When presented to the Federation of State Beekeepers' Associations, producer-delegates representing nineteen states, voted against either rationing or limiting the size of honey containers. This resolution had not reached Washington by the middle of February.

Honey was included in a list of items along with jams, jellies, and preserves and was scheduled to go under rationing in the fall of 1943. This was about the time that a change was made in the personnel of those in charge of food rationing in Washington. We do not know just what happened but we are informed that honey was removed from the list of items and jams, jellies, and preserves went under rationing soon afterward.

At the Chicago meeting we were told that for a long time the Food Distribution Administration had recognized the inequitable distribution of honey; that the urban market was not getting honey; that in order to bring about an equitable distribution of honey, it might be necessary to ration honey; and to avoid rationing of honey it might be advisable to submit to limiting the

size of honey containers to the one pound size and smaller.

Following the Chicago meeting, a committee of the National Honey Association went to Washington. The report which came back to the Beekeeping War Council and the Federation substantiated these reports.

Under date of January 25, 1944, Harold Clay, Administrator of Food Distribution Order 47, in a letter to the members of the Honey Food Industry Advisory Committee, stated that it had been proposed that the order be amended to restrict the packing of honey to a few small sizes of glass containers and asked the opinion of the committee. Rather than call a meeting of the committee, a "Task Committee" composed of three members was named to prepare a statement of the committee's attitude on the following proposals: (1) the extent of the interest in rationing the sale of honey; (2) if this is not favored, the extent of the approval of limiting the size of honey containers; (3) in case of the approval of size limitation, the sizes that are suggested; and (4) any other means of securing better distribution of the honey crop.

The report of the "Task Committee" is not known but at least one member of the Honey Industry Food Advisory Committee has protested accepting the report of a task committee in lieu of an open meeting to which producers are invited.

Late information is that the Food Distribution Administration will arrive at its decision before the first of March. Washington officials have filed memoranda opposing either rationing or limitation of size of container. James I. Hambleton, Chief of the Bee Culture Laboratory, voiced strong opposition to rationing or limitation of size of honey container at the Michigan meeting in February. Further information from responsible sources is that there is little probability of rationing of honey.

## CRITICAL PERIOD FOR FARM PRODUCTS

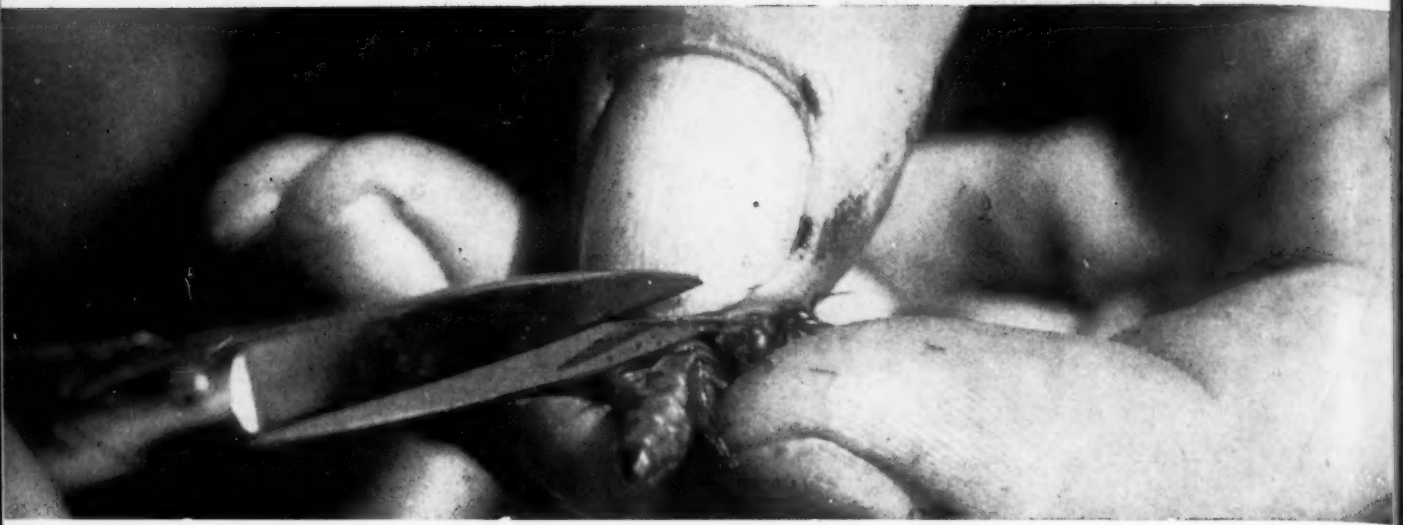
1944 will be a critical period in the movement of farm products. The general farm machinery picture looks better but the trucks face a crisis. Military operations require the most of newly-made vehicles. It is imperative that every farm truck be kept operating and be used to the fullest extent possible. Motors must be kept in good condition and tires will have to be reconditioned. When maintenance is no longer practical, the alternative is pooling rolling stock.

There may be some heavy trucks for civilian use, but only 1,500 per quarter are scheduled for delivery the first half of the year and 2,734 for each of the remaining two quarters. Medium trucks show 500 for delivery the first quarter and 1,000 in the second quarter and possibly 6,424 in each of the remaining two quarters. Lighter trucks, first quarter 6,250; second quarter 12,062; third quarter 20,118; and fourth quarter, 20,120. None of the half ton, three-quarter ton or one ton trucks are scheduled for production. There are only 15,000 trucks in the civilian stock pile remaining of previous manufacture. At present, about 35 per cent of the trucks for civilian use are going to agriculture.

— V —

## SELECTIVE SERVICE CHANGES

Occupational deferments will be denied 18 to 22 year old registrants other than those in agriculture. Agricultural deferments will be based on sixteen units. Counting 25 honey producing colonies as a unit, this means 400 colonies under operation. There is some opinion that a queen nucleus in the South shall be considered as equivalent to a honey producing colony in the North.



## HOW TO DO IT

### TO KEEP WEEDS AND GRASS DOWN

From a roll of heavy kraft sheathing, cut a strip about a foot longer than your hive bottom. Prepare staples from stout wire. Set your hive on the sheathing, with the extra length in front. Staple the paper down into the ground. To allow water to run off, punch a hole in the sheathing. Do not use a dark colored paper as it absorbs heat tending to make the colony uncomfortable in summer.

Jack F. Heinz, Manitoba.

— V —

### CUTTING FOUNDATION

This can be done early with a safety razor blade. There is little tendency to stick to the blade. I like the single edged blade best. Keep the blade at an angle, while pulling it across the foundation.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

### TO REMOVE OLD PAINT

To remove old paint for a repainting job, dilute lye with twice its volume of water. Use this as a paint. As soon as the reaction ends, the paint and lye can be washed off. Be careful not to get the lye on the hands and clothing. Use an old brush. After drying, the surface is ideal for repainting.

W. E. Wedemeyer, Iowa.

### BE PREPARED

Prior to the arrival of package bees, I have all my hives in place, five frames removed to accommodate the package. Set an empty hive near with a pail to hold syrup. Place grass in the ventilating hole and in the entrance. This avoids a rush when the bees come.

W. E. Wedemeyer, Iowa.

— V —

### SKUNKS

It is not difficult to poison skunks. Care should be taken not to poison other animals. Small balls of suet or lard are made up with arsenic or strychnine and placed under the hives. On his next visit the beekeeper will find a **good** skunk.

J. H. Sturdevant, Nebraska.

— V —

### TO QUIET BEES IN ROBBING

When the bees secure access to honey it often starts an uproar in the bee yard. Remove the honey to a safe place, if this occurs. In its place put an empty comb, sprayed with very thin syrup at first. Then with water. Keep it there as long as the bees continue to come after it.

Geo. H. Williams, N. C.

•

John C. Hogg, Tifton, Ga. — Clipping queen's wings.

### ANTS

To keep ants from inner covers, sprinkle dirt all over the inner cover before putting on the telescope cover. If ants are present, they will leave in three or four days. It works.

A. Gay, Arkansas.

— V —

### REPAIR WITH PLASTIC WOOD

Plastic wood will repair any small portion of the hive from which the wood has been removed or damaged.

W. E. Wedemeyer, Iowa.

— V —

### TO CONFINE BURNING SMOKER FUEL

I have an old pail, with a brick in the bottom of it, so the wind will not blow it away, and placed about half way between the bee yard and the honey house. When I get through with the smoker, I dump the burning fuel into the pail, on my way to the house. Cover if necessary. You don't have to worry about where the fire will go.

Frank Finn, Minnesota.

— V —

### SOAP AS A REPELLENT

Rub into the hands and up the arms a lather of Lifebuoy soap. Let it dry. It helps to prevent stings and repels bees when you are working. The bee glue comes off easier also when you are through.

Albert Carrier, New York.

WHAT IS YOUR HOW TO DO IT? Why don't you join in. For next issue, write out on a postcard some useful how-to-do it's of your own. There will be no blanks if they are really useful. For each item we will advance your subscription three months.



### INSULATION FOR HIVE COVERS

When assembling metal hive covers, place a layer or two of the corrugated carton material in which the hives are packed, between the metal sheet and the wooden part of the cover. It helps insulate the colony against temperature extremes, and the bees will not be driven out of the supers in very hot weather.

Kenneth Bragden, Tennessee.

— V —

### HEATING UNIT FOR PUTTING IN FOUNDATION

Use an ordinary oil lamp. Slip a section of coil spring over the chimney to support the wax cup, spur wire embedder, or scraping knife plate. The heat is regulated by the lamp wick.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

### TO POUR HONEY FROM FIVE GALLON CAN

To pour hot honey (or syrup) from a five gallon can, keep the can opening at the top towards you. It gives you a nice even flow, without any of that blub-blub you get when the spout is at the bottom. It also helps to eliminate air bubbles and foam from the honey.

Lewis Kones, Massachusetts.

— V —

### X-RAY YOUR CHUNK HONEY

When packing chunk honey, make sure that it does not contain hidden pollen or dark patches of comb near the mid-rib. Hold your frames near a window, indoors, with the room light reduced. You can see the bad spots easily. You will soon have your customers praising you for quality.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

### HONEY CONTROLS BACTERIA

H. Dold, at the Third International Microbiological Congress (New York, 1939), reported the discovery of substances, present in various animal and vegetable secretions, which control attacks by bacteria. There are two classes of such substances: inhibins, which hinder bacterial multiplication, and mutins, which change bacterial characters. Both these classes are present in honey; further details are not yet available (Schw. Bzl., December 1942). Wisconsin Horticulture, December, 1943).

— V —

### OUR COVER PICTURE

The picture on the cover, of a willow branch in spring shows the growth of bud in four stages. It was taken by that indefatigable beekeeper-photographer, Ben M. Knutson, of Alamosa, Colorado.



Bird's-foot trefoil has finer stems than alfalfa.

## BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL

By FRANK C. PELLETT

**B**IRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, (*Lotus corniculatus*) is a new forage plant which is attracting much interest. It was first noticed by Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, of Ithaca, New York, growing in a pasture near Claverack in that state in 1934. Since then, it has been found in several other counties.

Seed secured from Prof. Johnstone-Wallace was planted in our plots in the spring of 1938. Growth was vigorous and from the first it appeared to be very drought resistant, showing no effect of the lack of rain from which other plants suffered severely. Although it bloomed freely during its first season, the bees showed but little attraction to it in 1938. The fact that Rev. Yate-Allen recognizes it as an important honey plant in his book, "European Bee Plants," led us to expect more favorable results under different weather conditions and to await further observations before deciding as to its value here.

The plants came through the winter in promising condition and started a rapid growth in early spring. Scattering flowers appeared for some time before it reached full bloom by June 20, 1939. That season the bees visited the flowers freely even though the plot was only of little more than one square rod in extent. Alpha sweet clover was in bloom at the same time on an adjoining plot and to our surprise the bees visited the trefoil in large numbers while but few were to be seen on the sweet clover.

Although the area planted to this trefoil is too small to give much evidence as to the value as a source of honey, the number of bees among the flowers indicated that it might prove to be of much value to the beekeeper should the plant come into common use as a pasture crop.

Toward the end of the second season of observation we were so much impressed with bird's-foot trefoil that we planted about half an acre for a field test. The seed was sowed with a garden drill on August 19 with sufficient moisture in the soil to insure prompt germination. It was mixed with an equal amount of timothy to provide support for the plants which are much inclined to lie prostrate rather than grow upright.

No sooner was the plot seeded than it became apparent that the weather was too dry for favorable seeding of legumes. September 1939 proved to be unusually dry with only mere traces of precipitation and within a few days all the young timothy plants had died from drought. The young trefoil, however, was much better able to meet unfavorable conditions and continued to grow slowly for several weeks until rain came. October found a fair stand over the greater part of the plot in spite of dry weather which had resulted in the death of nearly all other fall seeding in the neighborhood.

Six years of test have shown that bird's-foot trefoil is a very drought resistant plant. It remained green and promising during dry periods

when white Dutch clover and bluegrass were burned brown and dry. The young plants withstood conditions which alfalfa and other fall sown meadow crops were unable to meet.

The fact that this plant will grow on soils where the acidity insures failure for alfalfa and sweet clover makes it desirable for a large area where legumes are urgently needed.

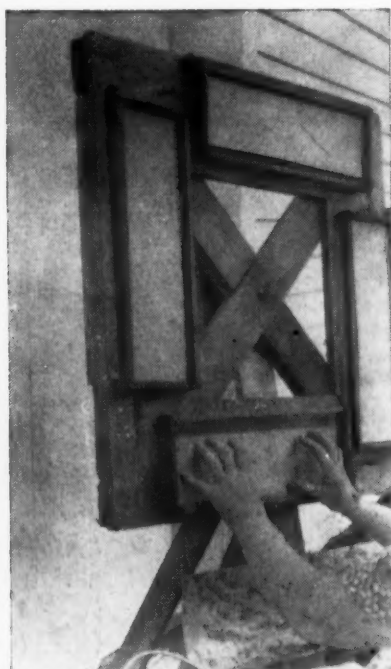
It remains to learn whether it can be a source of major importance to the honey producer when the crop is grown in large acreage, but the be-

havior of the bees in the test plot indicates that it may yet provide a honey crop in areas where but little honey is now produced. Certainly the plant is worthy of general test in this region. With a blooming period from June 10 until the end of July it overlaps the flowering of white pasture clover and sweet clover, but may succeed where neither of these will grow.

The scarcity of seed will prevent the rapid spread of the trefoil in mid-west agriculture. To secure immediate results a rather heavy seeding

is necessary, but at present the price of seed is high. From Prof. Johnstone-Wallace we learn that a seeding made at Preston Hollow, New York, in 1938 at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre yielded a hay crop of two and one-half tons per acre in 1939. In answer to an inquiry as to bloat in cattle and sheep when feeding on trefoil pastures, we are informed that in Europe where the plant is widely used no difficulty with bloat is experienced. Three to five pounds of seed per acre should be used when seeding with other grasses.

— V —



Using all ten fingers to set the foundation in the topbar groove, just after pouring in the stream of melted wax.

## SHALLOW FRAME COMB HONEY PRODUCTION

### REVERSING, AND THE PREPARATION OF SUPERS

By Newman I. Lyle

**A**T corn planting time or before, depending on colony strength, the two bodies of double body colonies are reversed. Modified Dadant colonies are reversed by placing the food chamber under the body. The former upper body or super contains most of the cluster and practically all of the old honey that may be left from the previous year.

The reason for this reversing is to spread the brood and insure a larger

brood area, which will result, if the queen is prolific. The old honey is carried up by the bees, placed above the cluster and used. This extra feed, with the fresh nectar being gathered and the ample supply of pollen at this time of year, acts as a tonic.

The colonies are left for ten days or two weeks and reversed back. This puts the emptied winter storage combs back in place ready for the new supply of white clover honey for next winter's feed. The reverse back is done previous to the beginning of the white clover honey flow when the colony is becoming very powerful. We put the first chunk supers on at the time of this manipulation. Later on the brood chambers may again be reversed, if they become honey bound. A situation that must have immediate attention and broken up or the colony will loaf through the honeyflow.

When producing shallow frame comb honey, super preparation is a major problem. Some producers prepare the supers early in the spring, this is possible if a well heated room is available. We prefer to prepare them as they are needed. The less time between preparation and use the better. The reason for this is, that when the supers are immediately used there is less time for torsion to cause waviness in the foundation. When supers are prepared a long time in advance some of the foundation cracks and breaks loose. The



Newman and Mrs. Lyle working the reel, getting supers ready for the flow.

straighter the foundation the more even the resulting combs of honey.

Foundation should be purchased from a manufacturer who mills it with true edges and carefully packs it so the sheets will stay flat until used. When the beekeeper needs a lot of supers in a hurry he has no time to correct manufacturers' mistakes. It is poor economy to use less than full sheets of foundation in frames. Langstroth shallow frames require  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  inch sheets of foundation. Modified Dadant shallow frames, the  $5 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$  inch size. We use either thin surplus or special bulk comb foundation. This special foundation will hold its shape better and the bees will work it quicker because of more wax in the cell walls.

There are three types of top bars used in shallow frame comb honey production, corner cut, grooved, and slotted. With the corner cut top bar, which is the same as used for extracting or brood combs, a nailed-in cleat can be used to hold the foundation in place. This takes too much time for the work accomplished and needs no description.

We wax the foundation in place in both the corner cut and grooved style top bars. The frames are placed on a form board the size of the inside of the frame and of a thickness that just reaches to the back edge of the cut out corner of the groove. Four or more of these form boards are placed on a reel (see illustration).

A cleat is fastened to the reel, parallel to the form board, so the frame top bar fits loosely between them. A spring is placed so it will press against the outside of the frame end bar. We use a comb super spring which holds the frame solid.

Comb foundation should be kept in a warm but not hot place so sheets will be slightly pliable when used. A sheet of foundation is laid on the lowest form board the edge toward the top bar is pushed into the corner of the groove. The foundation is now ready to be fastened in place with melted wax which we have ready.

We melt the wax by the double boiler method using a twelve quart bucket, with a grate in the bottom, for the water container. A gallon honey pail containing the wax sets in this. Any type of portable stove can be used for heat. When the wax is all melted and the water in the bucket gently boiling the wax is the correct temperature to use. We dip up the wax with a tin teaspoon, the bowl of which is pinched nearly together at the tip with pliers to make a little pour spout. The handle of the spoon is bent up at nearly right angles to the bowl.

The reel is turned so one end of the frame is a little higher, a small spoon-

ful of wax is poured in the top bar groove or corner at the highest end and allowed to run down. When the little river of wax reaches the lower corner of the foundation the reel is quickly turned back, to level the top bar, so the wax will run no further. A few drops of wax are placed at each of the two corners of the foundation to reinforce the attachment to the top bar. Then all ten frames are quickly used to push the sheet of foundation about  $1/16$  of an inch deeper into the groove, setting it solidly in place. This must be done while the wax is still liquid or the entire operation will have to be done over. When foundation is not "set" in place in the frame more sheets of foundation will come loose before the bees have a chance to build combs. There is no worse mess than combs built on fallen down foundation.

Slotted top bar frames are turned bottom bar up with the slotted top bar slipped over two pins in a board. These pins are made of 7d or 8d nails with the heads clipped off. They protrude about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and are placed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart. The frame is

turned enough to spread the top bar so the edge of a sheet of foundation can be dropped between the two sprung pieces. The frame is then turned and slipped off the pins. The split sides of the top bar grasp the foundation and hold it lightly. The frame is turned over a block, one or two nails long enough to a little more than reach through the top bar, are driven in to fasten the two pieces together, holding the foundation firmly in place. Some top bars need more nails than others because of the texture of the wood and varying widths of the slot. A nail long enough to drive back and pull is used that little time will be required to put in foundation next year. If the foundation is too cold and brittle, driving the nails may cause it to crack and break. The described methods of putting in foundation sound complicated, however, one person can prepare eight or ten supers per hour after learning how.

In January, Mr. Lyle discussed equipment. February his discussion was on queen reservoirs and queen introduction. In April he will advise us about swarm control and the manipulation of supers.

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## 100 YEARS SINCE McEVOY

Beekeepers are generally familiar with the name of William McEvoy who gave first prominence to the so-called shaking treatment for American foulbrood which for a long time was the accepted method for getting rid of this disease. He was born of Irish parentage in the county of Halton, Ontario, Canada, one hundred years ago on the 26th of March, 1844. Soon the family moved to the little village of Woodburn in the county of Wentworth where they lived the rest of their days.

Here William began his schooling which was destined to be short due to the death of his father. At a youthful age he was engaged as a farm hand with William McWatters, successful neighboring farmer, and the influence of this rigid disciplinarian was most wholesome. It impressed William with the great importance of doing well whatever he attempted, and laid the foundation for the thoroughness and neatness which was a most decided trait all through life.

In 1861 he purchased two box hives, transporting them home by the primitive method of suspending the colonies from a long pole, the ends of which rested on the shoulders of the two carriers. The bees were paid for by piling and cutting twenty cords of wood. His mother protested vigorously about his bringing home those



"wasps." However, the "wasps" stayed and this event formed a way-mark in his life. The fascination of the study of the bees and their habits led him into a business which was to bring him world renown.

As his apiary grew, the necessity of producing extracted honey grew too, and hearing of an extractor at Kilbride, thirty miles away, he made the journey both ways on foot to ascertain the value of the process. Coming home with the coveted infor-



mation, he soon after became the proud owner of a very crude type of extractor. Standard equipment was unknown in those days and the hive finally developed had about the same cubic space as today's standard hive, but in contrast was deeper, his theory being that in cold weather bees would move up to stores when they would not move lengthwise.

Although later in life he bought bees in standard equipment, he never changed his mind about the efficiency of deeper hives for outdoor wintering. Once only did he try cellar wintering in an ordinary cellar under a house. The results were disastrous. Even in later years when cellars were vastly improved, no one could convince him that cellar wintering could ever equal or excel outdoor wintering.

In 1868 he began to exhibit honey and wax successfully, capping a long list of winnings with the first prize on extracted honey at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. The honey was gathered from Canadian thistle and topped fifty-two other exhibits from various parts of the world.

In 1875 he had his first experience with American foulbrood. After firmly establishing, by experiments, that disease was carried in the honey, he developed the system of shaking the bees of a diseased colony onto new foundation and destroying the old comb and honey. So successful was he that in 1890 he was appointed provincial inspector by the Ontario government, and was reappointed to the position for nineteen years. He successfully treated thousands of colonies in all parts of the province

and the shaking treatment became known all over the world as the McEvoy treatment.

In 1892 while attending the convention at London, he drew attention to the damage done to bees by the needless spraying of fruit trees in full bloom. He later headed a delegation which called on the Ontario Legislature and convinced them of the need of a bill prohibiting such spraying.

On his retirement from public life in 1909, he was presented with a purse of gold by the Ontario Association, the members of which expressed themselves as "being under great obligations for the magnificent services rendered by Mr. William McEvoy." He died in the fall of 1912.

Ewart McEvoy,  
New York.

— V —

## NEW SWEET CLOVERS FOR EVERY NEED

By E. A. HALLOWELL,  
United States Department of Agriculture\*

"WHERE can I get the late-maturing, old type of sweet clover?" is one of the most frequent questions that is asked by Cornbelt farmers who have grown sweet clover in past years. Many farmers are accepting what is available on the market while others, becoming dis-

satisfied with the crop, are turning to other legumes such as alfalfa and red clover, not realizing that there are better-adapted, higher-yielding varieties than the common kinds of sweet clover. Three of these new, superior varieties—Evergreen, Spanish, and Madrid—have proved their value in extensive tests and are ready for rapid seed increase and farm trial.

\*(Reprinted from January 1944, "Successful Farming").



Madrid, the new, productive, yellow clover, on left as compared to the common biennial yellow on the right.

As the name suggests, Evergreen, a variety of biennial white sweet clover, is the answer to the livestock feeders' need. It has the two characteristics of late maturity and vigorous growth. In the summer of the second year Evergreen provides grazing three weeks longer than common white sweet clover and this means green feed during July and early August when pastures are becoming short. The rank growth of Evergreen makes it a high yielder, and the stubble left after grazing may be plowed under for a seeding of winter grain. Evergreen blooms over a long period of time, and while seed setting is good, large seed yields are seldom obtained due to the shattering of the early-formed seed or the immaturity of the late seed (depending upon when it is harvested), and to the lack of a satisfactory machine for handling the rank growth. A



Here's the new Evergreen, a vigorous grower of late maturity, and a stockman's favorite.

new, simple device for attachment to a corn binder, developed by the Ohio Station, makes the binder adapted to seed harvesting of broadcast plantings. This attachment, plans of which are available, may be in part the answer to past difficulties.

Evergreen is well adapted throughout the Cornbelt and the eastern edge of the Great Plains States. The frequent periods of drought and high temperatures of the Plains States cause low seed yields or seed failures. Evergreen was bred by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station but only a small quantity of seed is being raised, due to harvesting difficulties. Preliminary seed-production trials indicate that large yields can be obtained in the Intermountain States, and seed from this region may supplement what can be grown in the Cornbelt States. At Columbus, Ohio, Evergreen has yielded slightly over a ton more of dry forage per acre than common biennial white, while at Lincoln, Nebraska; Manhattan, Kansas; and Ames, Iowa, it has yielded nearly a ton more per acre. Due to its coarseness of growth it makes a poor-quality hay.

Spanish, also a variety of biennial white sweet clover, is a midseason-maturing variety, being somewhat later than commercial common biennial white. It has remarkable, early-seedling vigor and is somewhat tolerant to heavy fall frosts. It is a heavy seed producer, and excellent yields of seed are obtained throughout the Cornbelt and eastern part of the Great Plains. At Lincoln, Nebraska, it has outyielded common biennial white in forage by one-third ton per acre and has yielded more

than common at Ames, Iowa; Columbus, Ohio; Manhattan and Hays, Kansas; while at Pullman, Washington, it has been outstanding.

Madrid is an outstanding variety of biennial yellow sweet clover. Madrid combines high yield with early seedling vigor, and of all varieties studied is the most tolerant to heavy frosts in the fall of the first year. It has produced from a quarter ton to over a ton of dry forage per acre more than common yellow at the experiment stations mentioned above. Madrid is a heavy seed producer, maturing slightly later than common yellow, but is sufficiently early to escape the drought hazards of the Plains region. At the Southern and Northern Great Plains stations and the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station it has been outstanding and in the Cornbelt it is superior to common yellow. Spanish and Madrid sweet clovers were introduced by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the seed originally coming from Spain.

In addition to Evergreen, Spanish, and Madrid, the varieties Sangamon, developed by the Illinois Station, Wisconsin Late from the Wisconsin Station, and Iowa Late from the Iowa Station, mature later than most of the common types on the market. Other new varieties are in the making and these will be lower in coumarin, the substance causing the bitter taste of sweet clover; some will be more leafy with smaller stems while others will be disease resistant, particularly to root rot which frequently causes stand losses during the early spring of the second year.

Soon after the close of World War I the status of sweet clover rapidly

changed from that of a weed to a most excellent plant for green manuring and temporary pasture in the Cornbelt States. In the Great Plains States its drought-tolerant characteristics after seedling establishment gave an incentive for a rapid expansion in acreage for hay and pasture. During the 20's the seed was mostly produced in the same places where used. During this same period sweet clover was found to be ideally suited as a rotation crop in the spring wheat and potato belt of western Minnesota and eastern Dakotas, and weather conditions were conducive to the harvesting of large seed yields per acre. With the advent of the combine, seed harvesting became an easy task, and the sale of seed added considerably to the farm income of that region.

The early-maturing, semi-dwarf types proved to be superior for combining and gave high seed yields because these types ripen more uniformly. As time went on the farm prices of sweet-clover seed dropped and the Cornbelt farmer produced less seed, depending upon other sources for his needs. During the past 10 years the states of Minnesota and North and South Dakota have often produced nearly one half the total annual seed harvest of the United States. Since common biennial yellow has approximately the same maturity as the early-maturing white-blossom types, it became mechanically mixed with the white blossom, and in recent years much of the sweet-clover seed has become a nondescript mixture. When five per cent or more of yellow-blossom seed is mixed with white-blossom sweet clover and is shipped in interstate commerce it must be labeled sweet clover without designation as to kind to comply with the Federal Seed Act. Thus a large part of our sweet clover is either the early-maturing white or is a mixture of white and yellow blossom. It is not as productive as the sweet clover formerly grown in the Cornbelt and is less desirable for grazing because its early maturity makes the length of grazing season much shorter.

The growing of these new varieties for seed offers several problems that must be met in order to keep plant characteristics that make for superiority. Volunteer plants from hard seed of the common kinds that were previously grown is one source of contamination. Cross pollination between plants by bees brings about the mixing of common qualities with the superior ones. Since seed of these varieties cannot be distinguished from common varieties by appearance, the use of certified seed is recommended.

(Please turn to page 97)



Spanish, a new biennial white, is shown at the left center compared with common biennial white sweet clover, at right.



One of the few beekeepers taking advantage of the change from straight wheat farming to conservation farming is W. H. Bristol, who has this out-apiary on the Danielson farm in the Latah Soil Conservation District in the Palouse section of north Idaho. The hives are in a strip of white Dutch clover. Peas are in the foreground, the hill-top, right, is alfalfa, the swale, left, is a mixture of perennial grass and alsike clover.

**S**OME of the country's beekeepers are finding a welcome new ally in the nectar-bearing legume crops that are being grown on rapidly increasing acreages each year in soil conservation districts and elsewhere for erosion control and better use of farm land.

Though full advantage is not yet being taken of this new opportunity, the conservation-minded farmer grows the very crops that are of greatest value to the apiarist and there is an increasing opportunity of their getting together to their mutual profit, and to the immediately important end of greater war food production. Sweet clover and alfalfa, for examples, among the most important American honey plants, also improve the soil and supply better feed for dairy and beef animals.

In many areas, this "bee range" was much more limited under the conventional old-style farming that persisted until a comparatively few years ago. That system, under which chiefly cash crops are grown in square fields, causes erosion on all but the best and most level lands. Soil washes away; and, in a painfully few years, the fertile topsoil is all gone and the farm is "worn out." Progressive farmers, state colleges and experiment stations, and (most especially) the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, now have developed new ways of farming which stop soil loss, maintain fertility and production, and even make badly damaged land (if erosion has not gone too far) capable of valuable production.

These new techniques are many, and some of them are complicated, but the most important ones boil down to the following: Cultivating and planting on the contour; using

## SOIL CONSERVATION CROPS MAKE HONEY

By RICHARD M. BOND

crop rotations that will add organic matter and nitrogen to the soil; and picking out the areas too erodible to cultivate safely, and putting them into permanent hay or pasture plants. Contour farming probably has no effect on nectar production, but the other two principles most certainly do, because legumes play an important part both in rotations and in permanent cover.

These newer farming methods are most intensively applied in soil conservation districts, which are formed by the farmers under state law in (so far) 45 of the 48 states. In order to develop and apply the conservation farming methods most perfectly adapted to every acre of land, farmers receive assistance from the states, the counties, the Soil Conservation Service, and other public agencies that cooperate with the districts. Some 950 districts are now in operation.

An outstanding (but by no means unique) example of potential new honey production which is not yet fully utilized, is offered by the Palouse wheat areas of eastern Washington and northern Idaho. As recently as a dozen years ago, this rich area was almost exclusively in wheat and summer fallow. One year a field was in wheat, the next it was clean cultivated, and the third back to wheat. On the rolling and hilly lands of this area, soil loss was severe. In one of the seven soil conservation

districts that now cover much of the Palouse (two more are in process of formation) studies showed that about 16 per cent of the land would have to be kept in practically permanent cover and 32 per cent needed a legume rotation. Percentages in the rest of the Palouse country are about the same.

As a result, in three of the districts, for example, sweet clover is being used in rotation so that it is grown every year on 23,714 acres, and farmers plan within the next few years to put another 28,173 acres into the same rotation. In addition, there are now 12,231 acres in rotation with alfalfa and 5,403 acres more will be added. Permanent cover for hay or pasture, almost all containing alfalfa or alsike clover, has been established on 4,359 acres and is being planned for another 2,165 acres. Twelve years ago, the total acreage in these honey-producing crops in these three districts was almost certainly less than 1000 acres. Although some of this new legume acreage is plowed under for green manure before it blossoms, and some is cut for hay so that the nectar flow is interrupted, there is still an enormous potential honey production in the area. Moreover, where sweet clover has come into full use, the character of the roadside weeds has changed. There are now miles of sweet clover along the country roads, where there used to be plants of little or no value for honey production.



In much of this formerly pure wheat country, the farmers still keep no bees because they have not learned anything about keeping them. A few commercial beekeepers have begun to take advantage of this new opportunity, however, and are starting to make use of the tons of honey and great quantities of wax needed for the war effort that otherwise go to the bumblebees or stay right in the blossoms.

It might be profitable for beemen

to keep an eye on soil conservation districts, and on the agricultural changes that are going on in them all over the country. In the majority of the districts, conservation farming is resulting in large increases in acreage of nectar-bearing plants, and it seems possible that some of them may become as well known and productive of honey as are parts of the Palouse and Idaho's Snake River Valley.

(Soil Conservation Service, Portland Oregon).

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## WHO'S IT?

**This month**—Let's see! what can we say about this gentleman? He is a jolly good fellow. That is evident. He likes his job. That's evident too. We know he has been at it a long time and expects to carry on for a long time to come. Is that saying enough?

We might add a few personal traits, the sunny smile which is his habitual front. He likes fish, not so much fishing, but eating fish. He is very fond of watermelon. He is a Jim Dandy, exhibitionist and likes to show a crowd what's what.

\* \* \*

### Last Month—J. A. Munro, College of Agriculture, North Dakota

From Illinois, Colorado, Ohio, Maine, Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas, Idaho, Nebraska, Washington, Virginia, Montana, New Jersey, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Dakota, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana and Arkansas come replies acknowledging that the lucky fisherman of last month is none other than the celebrated Munro. How can a man be other than celebrated and be known over such a wide territory. The list of names will be long, seventy at this writing, and it will run well above this before the end of the month. There is something about a fisherman that warms a beekeeper's heart.

Comments are again interesting. Homer Blackford, of Marion, Iowa, "My guess on the chap with the minnows is J. A. Munro, of North Dakota."—R. D. Jenkins of San Benito, Texas, "the gentlemen has to be Dr. Munro. There is no doubt in my mind, with all those fish."—R. H. Walstrom of Omaha, Nebraska, "He seems to have taken on a little weight since I saw him in 1940, but maybe that (Dr.) prefix has something to do with it."—Willard W. Smith of DeLand, Illinois, "that good looking fisherman with the faint smile of satisfaction is J. A. Munro, a man after my own heart."—V. E. Adams

of Alamosa, Colorado, "If the doctor has never tried his luck in Colorado, he had better come and enjoy a vacation, plus fish, as well as such sunsets as are pictured by Ben Knutson on page 58. To appreciate it fully you must see it in color, as even Mr. Knutson will admit."

H. S. Records of Edmonds, Washington, thinks "The fish and tackle are no doubt as genuine as Munro himself."—Joe Reinhardt of Bozeman, Montana, says, "It is J. A. Munro, our fine feathered friend, the fishin' fool of Fargo."—Chas. Engle of Beeville, Texas, says, "Munro's hobby, besides his profession, is his young daughter, Jane Ann." (We show Jane Ann and her mother with Munro here. No wonder he is fond of the family.)—Robert A. Stanke of Canton, New York, "That's a nice bunch of trout. Do you suppose he used drones for bait?"—W. P. Kinard of Louisville, Mississippi, "This expert angler should try his hand down here in Uncle Sam's 1,200 acre lake within eight miles of me. He has me stuck, however, when it is fishing."—Harry T. Starnes of Crawfordsville, Indiana, invites Dr. Munro down to "fish on my farm. I have a P.W.A. dam stocked with fish too and if Dr. Munro is too conceited, send him down to catch trout!"—A. A. Dahlquist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, asks, "Who caught the fish. Dr. Munro used to be so busy he couldn't catch any sleep, not to mention fish."—John W. Holzberlein, Jr. thinks "that fish picture must have been taken in Colorado."—Earl Emmons of St. Johns, Michigan offers to trade Munro his three months subscription if he will tell where he caught the fish and Everett Oertel of Baton Rouge, Louisiana thinks that "his expression appears to be daring anyone to doubt (Please turn to page 93-)



Dr. J. A. Munro, daughter, and Mrs. Munro.

## AEROPLANE SEEDING

**A**N interesting note comes from California where we are told of the planting of 12,000 acres of burned over land to mustard to prevent erosion. The planting was done with an aeroplane. It will be interesting to follow the results of this new enterprise. Since most of southern California has had from five to eight inches of rainfall the seed should find conditions unusually favorable. If waste land can be successfully planted by this means it should be possible to cover large areas with minimum effort and raises the question whether beemen might not profitably utilize burned over lands or other unused areas for bee pasture. In the above instance the local beemen are likely to find a vast extent of bee pasture ready planted for their special use.

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## BEES AND CLOVER

**W**E are frequently asked how many bees are necessary to pollinate the blossoms of clover fields grown for seed. The more bees the better. Few people appreciate the number of bee visits which are necessary to secure complete pollination.

Dr. Martin, of Iowa State College, who has devoted much study to the pollination of clover has made some interesting estimates. He calls attention to the fact that a single flower head contains about one hundred separate florets. To set seed each floret requires an individual visit of a bee. Considering the number of clover blossoms open at one time we see at once that a heavy concentration of bees is needed to secure full pollination. Martin estimates that there are 272,000 seeds of red clover in a pound. Multiply this by the number of pounds of clover seed in a bushel and we begin to see why yields of seed are commonly so low.

In Russia large areas are set apart for the production of clover seed with little else permitted to grow. Large numbers of bees are brought into these areas during the blooming period and since there is nothing else on which to work the number of visitors is sufficient to insure pollination.

It is commonly said that a colony of bees is enough for an acre of bloom but it is probable that ten colonies is nearer the number needed to insure full pollination of clover bloom. The

## HONEY-WORLD'S

*Honey—magic word, symbol of all that is sweet to child or sweetheart, the word expresses all the ancient ascribed ambrosia and nectar as the food of the gods. Honey as made by the bees from the nectar of flowers is the only food available to man. Although in recent years manufactured sugars have largely replaced it on our tables, it gives qualities not found in any other.*

*Honey is a natural food which man has found contains vitamins and enzymes not to be found in any manufactured food.*

*Honey the first source of sweet still remains the best.*

number required to harvest the largest honey crop is quite a different problem from the number needed to make sure all the blossoms are tripped at the time they are ready for pollination. When the place of the bees in the production of clover seed is fully understood the beekeeper will find a welcome in the vicinity of every seed growing farm.

— v —

## WHAT TO PLANT

**M**ANY letters are coming to this office asking for suggestions as to what to plant for bee pasture. What one should plant will depend entirely upon circumstances. If one intends to use tillable land he will want to use very different plants from those to be planted on waste lands.

Under field conditions one will do well to consider the returns other than bee pasture in making his decision. The combination of clover for seed and for bee pasture looks like a safe investment. White Dutch clover, alsike or sweet clover should all be profitable for seed production where good pollination is secured. When grown for seed all the bloom is available for the bees thus permitting maximum honey production. The larger the number of bees within reach the greater the chance for a profitable crop of seed.

One who is so situated that he can grow the yellow flowered alfalfa, (*Medicago falcata*), for seed should be able to realize substantial returns since there is so little of this seed available. However, it can hardly be depended upon to yield profitable seed crops east of the Missouri River.

## WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS FOOD

that is sweet and wholesome. A term of endearment  
 es all language can convey of satisfying qualities. The  
 s the food the Gods which was the source of immortality.  
 ctar of ers was for untold ages the one source of sweet  
 ecent ye numerous substitutes in the form of manu-  
 on our s, it still remains the one sweet offering life-

has found impossible to equal. It retains its minerals, vi-  
 any matured imitation.  
 remains best.

A beekeeper from Western Canada recently reported very good results with this plant in Manitoba. The yellow flowered alfalfa is very hardy and will stand pasturing as well as producing good hay crops.

The bird's-foot trefoil is a promising new forage plant which is likely to be in good demand for many years and growing seed of this plant should prove profitable in suitable situations.

The combination of seed growing with honey production is a promising prospect for the immediate future and will do much to insure bee pasture.

— v —

## RATIONING HONEY IN CANADA

SEVERAL beekeepers from Canada have recently visited at this office. All agree that the system of rationing of honey as adopted in Canada has worked to the disadvantage of the honey producer.

These men have come from western Canada where the trade is accustomed to buying honey in five and ten pound pails. When they are compelled to buy in small glass containers they refuse to buy at all. According to the reports coming to us the sale of honey has been greatly curtailed with retail sales in some areas not more than twenty per cent of what they were before rationing went into effect.

It seems probable that in the large cities where the trade is accustomed to the small package there will be less complaint.

MARCH, 1944

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

IN looking over the issues of American Bee Journal of fifty years ago we learn that they had a mild winter with little moisture. Thus history repeats itself.

The beekeepers were much agitated about adulteration of honey and were sending petitions to congress for the enactment of a law to protect the consumer against such fraud.

There was much agitation about sweet clover but not even the beekeepers were entirely convinced that it was not weedy enough to be dangerous. Reference was made to a report of the Botanist of the Department of Agriculture among the first official publications to recommend the plant to the farmer, in 1884.

There was a new edition of Cook's, "Beekeepers Guide," a popular bee book of that day of which 16,000 copies had already been sold, and a new ABC which was already well known fifty years ago.

Such subjects as have to do with apiary management were discussed again and again, as now. There was the usual line of wintering, disease and market argument which indicate that the beekeepers of fifty years ago were not much different from what they are now with problems that were similar.

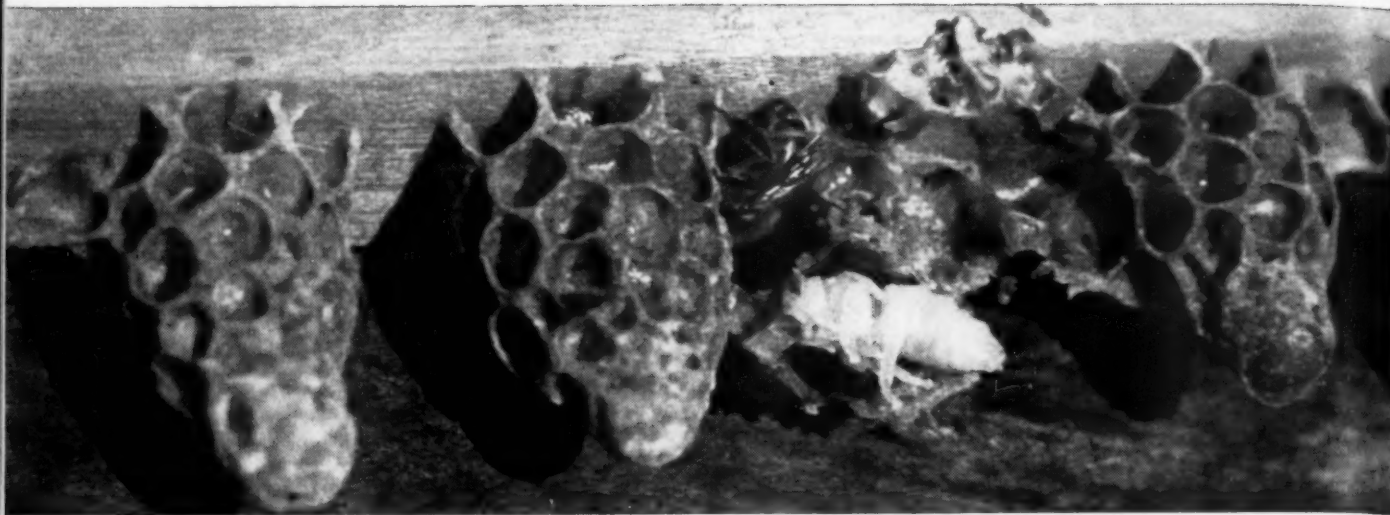
— v —

## BOOST YOUR BEE PASTURE

OHIO State University has recently issued a leaflet with the title, "Honeybees Increase Clover Seed Production Fifteen Times." This is the kind of information that should be placed in the hands of every farmer who raises clover for seed. The leaflets are available at cost and we would suggest that beekeepers buy them to put into the hands of seed growers in their neighborhood. To do so will assist, not only in seed production, but will make for more and better bee pasture in the vicinity.

To secure the leaflets address J.E. McClintock, Publications Department, Townsend Hall, Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio. Send one cent per copy for as many copies as you wish to use. There are few opportunities open to the beekeeper to do so much toward improving his bee pasture at so little cost.





## ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

### WE ASKED FOR IT

In the January issue, page 12, under the title, "What Do You Think?", David Scholes, picks American Bee Journal to pieces and tells what makes it tick for him.

J. E. McKee, of Alpine, New York, comes back, "There are good things in each issue, but nine tenths of it leaves me disappointed and hungry for different and better articles. I often wonder why many of them are printed, and kindly note that you do a fine job at that.

"Remember you are printing a bee journal. New Deal nonsense is disgusting. Often you have contradictory articles, 'tis and taint,' one month something and the next, a contradiction. Is this constructive?

"I think you could well major on material for beginners and backlotters, people you might describe as fanciers. They are well educated, intelligent and do the bulk of actual distribution of information to others, creating an interest in every phase of beekeeping.

"I am led to believe that few large commercial honey producers read the bee journals. They say, 'I have been too busy to look at it.'

"The way to build a thing is to work with the growing generation and to build the beekeeping industry and its place in agriculture, a bee journal should major in articles for those beekeepers who are now largely ignored."

Well, Mr. McKee, maybe, you have something at that. The majority of the readers of any bee journal are the beekeepers for whom beekeeping is a passion and not fundamentally and primarily a means of earning a living.

### A GOOD THING TO REMEMBER

Approximately one-third of the beeswax from the pressing of old brood comb or one-tenth of the capping wax is lost in the slumgum when a wax press is not employed. The shipment of such slumgum to beeswax foundation manufacturers or co-operatives for thorough rendering under pressure might net a fair return financially for the trouble involved. The slumgum should be double sacked in burlap and shipped as beeswax refuse.

(Western Canada Beekeeper, November, Ed. Braun).

— V —



### OUTDOORS AGAIN

A. Stuckman of Huntingburg, Indiana, had a swarm of bees which built on the outside of a tree near Jasper. He took the bees, doubled them with a weak swarm and so made a fine colony.

### SPECIFICATIONS FOR MEXICAN HONEY

1. Mexican Fancy Honey. Extracted honey of whatever color, meeting these requirements:

a. Clean and free from impurities with no bad appearance due to turbulence, overheating, fermentation or viscosity, with no objectionable taste or odor.

b. Fully matured weighing between 1,300 and 1,450 grammes per liter at a temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade, the same for crystallized honey.

2. Mexican Honey Number One Extracted honey of whatever color meeting these requirements:

a. Ordinarily clean, free from damage caused by turbulence, overheating, fermentation or viscosity, with no objectionable taste or odor.

b. Well matured weighing between 1,300 and 1,450 grammes per liter at a temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade, the same for crystallized honey.

3. Unclassified. Either extracted or pressed out honey which does not meet the previous requirements.

Honey preferred for exportation is the fancy grade, clear, pure and of amber color.

Honey shall be packed in containers of tin, protected by wooden boxes or preferably in new special casks of wood which have never been used for wine, vinegar or other material because of alcoholic fermentation which might occur and spoil honey.

Claude R. Kellogg,  
Mexico.

John C. Hogg, Tifton, Georgia, got this shot of queen cells, with one opened to show the white bodied, pink eyed nymph.



## THE IDRIA

This peculiar plant grows only in a very restricted area near the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. It has only a small bunch of leaves at the top, almost invariably in the form of a slender cone. It is said to be related to the Ocotillo and is known in its homeland as "Idria."

—V—

## HIVING PACKAGE BEES

I would like to tell my experience with package bees. I am a farmer and dairyman, and thought I would like a few colonies, so I ordered packages, sending a letter with the order asking for information about hiving them. I was a beginner and had never seen a package of bees.

Soon the bees arrived—with no information. I took out the feeder can but the bees would not go out so I dumped them out looking for the queen, but didn't see her. I was about ready to quit, when I looked down in the bottom of the hive and happened to see a wire. I reached in and pulled it out, and there was a little box with the queen in it, so I let her out, then about fifteen minutes later I looked through the frames and found that the bees were balling the queen. I thought the bees were stinging her, so I said "There goes my queen." I asked a beekeeper about it and he told me what to do.

So you see, I think by all means, in shipping package bees, the shipper should send instructions with every package. In these times of rationing, there are bound to be more and more beginners wanting a few bees.

M. M. Brown,  
Washington.

## CANDIED HONEY

A new product, put out by Honey Acres, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, and advertised as "Nature's Best Spread," is of pure No. 1 Wisconsin honey transformed into a beautifully smooth textured spread, rich in dextrose and with the vitamins essential for good health. It keeps indefinitely and is marketed in a fiber carton.

—V—



## ROOT CELLAR FOR WINTERING

This is a picture of a root cellar used for wintering. It is easy to maintain a temperature from 44 to 50 degrees, with less than ten per cent loss. It takes less honey than wintering outdoors.

A. G. Pastian,  
South Dakota.

—V—

## WHO'S IT?

(Continued from page 89)  
he caught them."—L. R. Stewart of Newport, Indiana thinks "that the fish look like a photographer's set up."—Jim Starkey of Indianapolis, Indiana, challenges that "maybe Munro thought he could fool us with all that fine fishing outfit and that picture of the little fishes he probably caught with a silver hook. We demand witnesses. He can't even fool his wife with that infectious smile. How can a fisherman look so clean and nice, tie, shirt and all? Nope, he's a phoney fisherman."

However, J. F. Garner of Elmore, Minnesota thinks "a catch of fish like that would take ten years off any man's age."—Then E. E. Salge of Weslaco, Texas, comes to his aid with this remark: "I can vouch for your statement that he does a good job of fishing. I have personally been fishing with Dr. Munro in the lakes of

Minnesota; Lake Winnebigoishish, to be exact. Only the fish we caught were considerably larger. Perhaps all the big ones got away this time!"

There were some misses. A. D. Wood of Meridian, Idaho took Munro for John G. Jessup of Iowa. J. J. Vargo of Granite City, Illinois thinks it is A. G. Woodman of Grand Rapids, Michigan, or if not, Morley Pettit of Canada. Mrs. Claussen of Oregon, Illinois, calls him Glenn O. Jones of Iowa, Ralph L. Burger of Galion, Ohio takes it to be Cary W. Hartman of California. C. C. Burtness of Harmon, Minnesota says that "the fellow with all the fish is that Vermont policemen called Charles Mraz." Ivan Whiting of Rockford, Illinois thinks it to be Russell Kelty of Michigan. N. Pankiw of Du Frost, Manitoba, also takes it to be Chas. Mraz (san moustache).

\*\*\*

Who is this month's unknown? Write your answer on a postal card. Those who answer correctly any time in the current month will receive an extension of their subscription to American Bee Journal of three months.

—V—



## OSPREY NEST IN CACTUS

An osprey's nest (fishhawk) in a giant cactus, near the Gulf of California. A year later we found fire had destroyed both nest and plant. The nest material was about fifteen feet deep, the accumulation of many seasons. The nests are used year after year, new material being added each season.

H. E. Weisner,  
Arizona.



## THE ANSWER

**F**OR uniting a package to a colony, I feed the package all the sugar syrup the bees will take. Then late in the afternoon, after the bees have quit work for the day, I remove a few combs from the colony, gently smoking the bees. Empty the package in the space in the hive, gently replacing the combs and close the hive quickly. I do not disturb the bees any more than possible while doing this work.

For uniting colonies, I use the newspaper method. Unite in the late afternoon when the bees have quit work. Carry the weaker colony to the stand of the one with which it is to be united, smoking it a little. Smoke all around the bottom while prying it slightly. Prepare the other colony in the same way by prying the inner cover and smoking just enough to get it free of bees.

Take the inner cover off the colony with which the union is to be made, put on a single thickness of newspaper quickly with a few holes punched previously in the paper. The colony to be united is now lifted off its bottom and set squarely on the top of the newspaper. Always put the weaker or queenless colony on top. Laying worker colonies may be united by putting the queenright colony over the laying worker colony with the newspaper method. I always like to remove the queen from the colony to be placed on top when uniting, removing her during mid-day.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

— V —

**C**OMMENTS on the newspaper method—probably it is the best all around way to unite bees, but the way it is done influences the results. The weaker colony should be placed on top on a cool cloudy day, or late in the evening. Then let them alone. If you are careful in your work and

### THE QUESTION

*What is the best way to unite bees?*

both colonies have queens, they will both go right on laying, some bees coming up from below to help out, without any fussing. This gives you quite a gain over killing the queen. Also, the top one being weaker, you have more combs empty of brood, and bees expand the brood nest more quickly upward than down.

The colonies will continue to work in harmony until one brood nest expands and one of the queens is forced into the other body. Then one disappears. Alexander used this method to save weak colonies with good queens, later setting the top one off on its own stand. Caution—do not disturb the bees.

To unite a queenless colony, set it on top of another without any newspaper or make them fill up on feed and shake them down in front of another colony. Do not leave an empty hive at or near the stand of the one you remove, for if bees are flying briskly, some may return to the old place.

E. M. Cole, Iowa.

### QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH

*What is the best method for introducing queens? Grand answers to this month's question. Try this next one. Payments will be made at regular contributor rates, or in books, or in subscription, as the writer wishes.*

**I**N my opinion the newspaper plan is the best of all methods because it involves a minimum of preparation, time and labor, requiring only the removal of the hive cover, placing the paper, setting on the colony to be united, and replacing the cover. One manipulation and the job is done. Secondly, all equipment needed is yesterday's newspaper with nothing to carry, and lastly, it is successful. Later the tag ends of paper may be removed for neatness sake, but even that is not necessary.

J. W. Spradling, West Virginia.

— V —

**H**ERE is a worth-while improvement on the newspaper method which will save a colony or two if you do much uniting in hot weather, or when colonies have freshly drawn combs, or the bees are excitable. The colony set on top will sometimes suffocate or else melt down if adequate ventilation is not given. Always leave your escape hole in the inner cover open. In addition, place a match or piece of section under the lid and also under the bottom edge of the upper hive body.

In comb honey production, if you have weak colonies or colonies that are not quite up to specifications at the time the honeyflow starts, I use this method: Reduce colonies to be united to single stories, kill one or both queens (a young fertile queen from another source may be used), clip the queen to be introduced and smear with fresh nectar. Place her on a comb of emerging brood from which the bees have been (Please turn to page 96)

Ben Knutson of Colorado again. He says it's a bee yard in the San Luis Valley. The field beyond was being planted to lettuce and cabbage. Mt. Bladen, in the background, is over fifty miles away.



# ● Recipes ●

## Honey Fudge

2 cups sugar  
3 teaspoons cocoa  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup strained honey  
1 large tablespoon butter

A little bit of sweetness is needed now and then, and this fudge is guaranteed to satisfy your taste. Of course it is for special occasions only.

Combine sugar, cocoa, milk, and honey, and cook slowly until mixture begins to boil; boil slowly and when it forms a soft ball in cold water, remove from heat. Add butter and let set until lukewarm. Beat vigorously until stiff enough to pour. Then turn onto buttered platter, and mark into squares. Nuts or raisins can be added after the Honey fudge has cooled.

The Hoosier Farmer.

— V —

## Mashed Potato Salad

(Makes 6 portions)

3 cups cold mashed potatoes  
1 medium-sized onion, chopped  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup diced celery  
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped  
2 tablespoons French dressing  
3 tablespoons mayonnaise

Combine the ingredients in the order given. Mold in custard cups. Chill several hours. Turn out on lettuce and garnish with sliced hard-cooked egg and parsley.

The Prudential.

— V —

## Honey French Dressing

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup salad oil  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup honey  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon mustard  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon paprika  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup vinegar

Blend honey with dry ingredients, add oil and vinegar. Beat well with egg beater. Place in a tightly covered pint jar and shake vigorously before using.

— V —

## Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

1 yolk of egg  
1 cup salad oil  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
dash of cayenne  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon mustard  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika  
2 tablespoons honey  
3 tablespoons of lemon juice

Use a rotary egg beater and a deep, very cold bowl. Beat the egg yolk. Then add a few drops of the oil and beat again. Add a few more drops and continue to beat. Repeat this process until one fourth of the oil is used. The dressing is now beginning to thicken. Now about a tablespoon of oil may be added at one time. Then

beat again. Continue so until all the oil is used and the mixture is very thick. Add seasonings and lemon juice and beat until all is well blended.

Note: If the mayonnaise should separate while making it, get another bowl and 1 egg yolk and start beating the mixture into the fresh egg yolk. It will work out to be perfectly smooth and good.

— V —

## Peanut Butter Honey Sauce

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup honey  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  cup peanut butter

Combine honey, water, and salt. Bring quickly to a boil, and boil 2 minutes. Cool. Place peanut butter in bowl, add sirup gradually, beating with rotary beater until smooth. Store in covered jar in refrigerator until ready to use. Can be used for ice cream, puddings, to dress-up cakes.

— V —

## Honey Baked Apples

Bake apples with bit of water and butter until tender. Remove from oven, drizzle honey over hot apples. The hot apples will readily absorb the honey and by the time of serving the honey will have permeated the apple tissue and blended to form a perfectly flavored dish.

— V —

## Baked Beans

1 cup dry navy beans  
( $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups when soaked)  
2 tablespoons honey  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cup milk\*  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. little pork sausages  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped onion or  
1 small onion (optional)

Soak beans over night. Parboil in salted water. Heat milk and add honey. Put beans in baking dish, add onion, milk and honey. Arrange "porkers" on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

\*If beans are not drained after cooking, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk. If drained add 1 cup.

From "It's a Honey." Published by American Honey Institute.

— V —

## Grapefruit With Honey

Have you ever tasted fresh tree-ripened grapefruit sweetened with honey? I had eaten the ordinary seedless store variety and the canned varieties, but not until three years



ago when I got the fresh tree-ripened fruit with seeds and sweetened it with honey, did I realize how good a grapefruit could be.

I buy a bushel at a time and have it for breakfast all winter. It costs about double what fruit sells for at the stores, but I consider it worth it.

To prepare a grapefruit, halve it, remove the seeds and fill the seed holes with honey the night before. By morning the honey has penetrated the fruit and mixed with the juice. Many people prefer the seedless variety because they do not want to be bothered with the seeds, but honey will not stay on a smooth flat surface, so I prefer those with seeds. The tree-ripened fruit is juicier and better flavored also.

Ivan Whiting,  
Illinois.

— V —

## WHITE DUTCH CLOVER SEED

The movement of white Dutch clover seed in Louisiana and Mississippi is faster than usual this year. About 95 per cent had been sold by growers as early as August 15. The movement of the crop in Wisconsin has been much faster than in 1942, but a little slower than usual. Up to September 15, about 80 per cent of the Wisconsin crop had been sold, compared with 25 per cent last year and the 5 year period of 82 per cent. In Idaho about 40 per cent of the crop had been sold, while in western Oregon little, if any, movement had occurred by the middle of September. Prices on September 15 were \$43.15 per 100 pounds for clean seed in Wisconsin and \$46.40 in Idaho.

(U.S.D.A.)

— V —

## Buy War Bonds!



## All Around the Bee Yard

will not be tolerated by any group of American citizens. This should be considered without haste of course, but as far as I am concerned, I hope that no such plan is adopted.

— V —

What will this winter mean in spring? A short, open, warm winter. Brood-rearing in January and February. Bees consuming quantities of stores to maintain their colony organization up until the beginning of much colder weather with deeper snows and zero to sub-zero temperatures the latter part of February. This means the loss of brood and some damage to colonies.

— V —

It probably also means that there will be considerable feeding necessary in spring. Also undoubtedly much shortage of pollen, which can be retrieved now only by early bloom or by supplements or substitutes. Many plan to feed these for the first time this year.

— V —

Planting for honey? Whoever heard of such! Why not? A beekeeper in Kansas, a newcomer and younger man, with bright ideas, announces his purchase of a farm on which he hopes to keep about 100 colonies of bees on a hundred acres, the majority of which will be planted to honey plants, both for seed or for supplement stock feed, or for soil improvement. His expectation is to receive about 10 per cent return on an investment of \$3,000. That means a \$300 net return on 100 colonies of bees, perfectly possible. Pray tell, where could he get 10 per cent interest from anything which will give him more excitement and fun than those 100 colonies will do!

— V —

The difficulty of securing package bees at late dates (or not at all) centers interest again on wintering bees more efficiently. This in turn centers attention on the use of pollen supplements, young queens and lots of stores; not so much on packing, just reasonable shelter. Some say by the proper wintering of bees, they can make their own increase in the spring without the purchase of packages. The package boys had better step on it.

## THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 94)

shaken. Place this comb in an empty hive suitably located. Fill it with combs containing nectar or full sheets of foundation. Put on a super of sections in which work has been well started and at least two other section supers. Smoke the colonies to be united until they roar, shake all the bees in front of this hive with the queen. In case one of the original queens has been retained, shake the bees from this first. This operation should be performed in the morning or at dusk. The brood may be used to build up other weak colonies. At least one moderately strong colony should be used in each unit. Thus you have combined in one operation swarm control, getting your bees in one hive body, relocation and requeening, and the right setup for honey production. It works.

Vern V. Stanzell, Indiana.

— V —

**I**F two colonies are being united in early spring when the weather is cool and each has a small amount of brood, put the brood of both colonies together, placing the combs of brood from the weaker colony against the brood of the stronger. The comb removed from the strong colony to make room for this brood are placed in the weak colony which is now broodless. Then use the newspaper method to get the bees together, placing the weak colony on top. The queen to be saved should be in the lower hive body. After the bees are united, the upper body may be removed if desired until later.

During the honey season with the flow on, two colonies may be united by killing one queen and placing the queenless body above the other. The newspaper is not necessary.

In October when preparing colonies for winter two or more colonies may be united by placing clusters side by side without regard for the queens. The combs of honey may be placed above as a food chamber.

When uniting in cool weather, general smoking helps cause confusion and neutralizes colony odors. In mild weather with the honeyflow on, sprinkling the bees with a sugar solution (half and half) in addition to the generous use of the smoker, is valuable.

There are times when honeyflow conditions are favorable when two colonies may be united by this short cut: Kill the poorest queen. Put the brood combs together in the one hive containing the queen and shake or brush the bees off remaining combs in front of the hive, sprinkling the bees with sugar solution and smoking at the entrance. The field bees coming

I believe that Elmer Carroll, "The Beekeepers' Magazine" (Michigan), hits the nail on the head, in his December issue, page 5. He says, "Only the bees that were overfed last fall produced anything startling in honey this year. The average yield throughout the clover belt seemed to total about 50 pounds per colony or about 50% of normal. Many commercial beekeepers took a beating in spite of heavy feeding. Yet, here and there, we get reports of apiaries that did outstanding work. These reports of unusually good yields came from beekeepers operating 30 to 50 colonies of bees, many of them women beekeepers. The results might well set commercial honey producers to studying their methods."

— V —

It seems that Mr. Carroll refers to the better care given these bees or to the fact that the apiaries were small. Probably both entered into the pictures. However, we believe under present circumstances that small apiaries short distances apart will do better than large apiaries in concentrated locations.

— V —

The move to ration honey in this country as it has been done in Canada disturbs me no end. I have received letters from beekeepers, not only here but in Canada which seem to indicate that majority of opinion is very much against any such plan, and that the majority experiencing it in Canada would not support it here.

— V —

Any attempt to ration honey in the mid-west where the standard container is the 5 pound pail or glass, or larger package, would be disastrous even in city markets. Also any attempt to use Nazi methods to compel beekeepers to subscribe to a program of rationing in small containers for city markets by making them submit to it when they receive their permits for sugar and gasoline

back tend to bring conditions back to normal, and soon the entire colony is working together.

It is generally best to have the colonies to be united side by side for a day or two before. This may be done by moving the lightest one two or three feet a day until it has been moved close to the one with which it is to be united. Then when the bees have become accustomed to the location, there is no danger of them going back to the old one. The bees brought in from an outyard, however, may be united at once, or placed close together for a few days.

It is advisable to reduce the entrance of united colonies, especially when sugar solution is used to allow them to establish themselves without danger of robbing. Direct uniting leaves a complete hive available for immediate use.

R. E. Newell, Massachusetts.

— V —

**I** believe the best way to unite bees of a weak colony and bees of a queenless package is what we call the "drowning method." Make certain you know the colony to which the bees are to be given. Usually, in uniting, trouble most frequently results from disturbance. Locate the colony before the queenless bees come and then the permanent colony does not even have to be touched.

About dusk, take the package or colony and a sprayer of some kind and wet the bees with water, giving them a good soaking, but don't drown them. Go to the weak colony and shake the wet bees out near the entrance in the late evening so the bees won't take to the air, and they will march into the hive and everything is O. K. Do not disturb the hive for four or five days or the queen will be balled. The job is completed in one operation, saving labor and equipment and success is high.

Once in Georgia, three of us united 150 two-pound queenless packages to weak colonies in an hour. I lost \$5.00 betting on the number that would be queenless. On the fourth day, we examined every hive. They were in full strength and all had laying queens.

James A. Noneman, U. S. Air Force, United States Army.

— V —

**T**O unite package bees to established colonies, shake the bees from one or two combs of the colony in front of the hive, then dump the majority of the bees from the package onto them and then shake more bees from the hive combs on top of these. Cover up the hive and when the bees are in, you may rest assured that they will unite peacefully.

J. A. Reed, Missouri.

## American Honey Institute

During the first week of February the American Honey Institute moved its offices into another section of the Commercial State Bank Building. The new rooms are better lighted, more conveniently arranged, and more easily heated. We hope you will visit your Institute offices at your first opportunity.

— V —

Suggestions for using the one pound or five pound container of honey might be given in a leaflet or extra label attached to the container. Paper is becoming seriously scarce. It may be well to have a supply of leaflets on hand for the new crop of honey.

— V —

A radio station in New York writes "Keep your material coming. Better send it first-class."

— V —

Mrs. Philip Crowlie of OPA made a trip through the Middle West. While in Madison she called at the office.

— V —

Let us safeguard the future of honey by being prepared with a substantial postwar reserve account for educational activities.

— V —

We have just heard of a physician who suggests to his patients that pills be taken in honey. One patient telephoned the physician to ask whether she might take the pills in syrup since she had no honey in the house. The physician replied, "Go according to orders. Take them in honey."

— V —

Several years ago the wife of one of the national figures in our industry had a major operation. The night before the operation the nurse brought the woman a large pitcher of lemonade with a considerable amount of honey in it. The patient asked whether she must drink all of it. The nurse replied, "Yes, so that you will have a reserve of energy when the operation has been performed."

— V —

The appearance of food is so important that a special course is given in many colleges and universities on this subject.

Now is the time to collect ideas to be put into effect when peace comes. The graduated rack for honey in



various sized containers will become a "Help Yourself to Honey" corner.

— V —

For impromptu entertaining, the hot or cold beverage for children, or lunch box thermos bottle keep a jar of Honey Cocoa Delight made up.

- 1 1/4 cups cocoa
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon ground allspice
- 1/8 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 1 1/2 cups boiling water
- 1 cup honey
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine cocoa and spices. Add boiling water gradually. Mix well. Place over low heat, bring to a boil and boil for five minutes stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Cool. Add honey and vanilla. Store in covered jar in refrigerator until ready to use. This makes about 2 1/4 cups.

### To Serve

- 1/2 cup Honey Cocoa Delight
- 4 cups milk, scalded

Heat Honey Cocoa Delight with milk over boiling water. Before serving beat with rotary beater. Serves six.

— V —

## NEW SWEET CLOVER

(Continued from page 87)

The seed of Evergreen, Spanish, and Madrid will cost more than common seed because added work is involved in keeping it pure, and for the services of certification, but the greater yields are worth the 60 to 70 cents per acre cost over that of common seed. The seed supply of these new varieties is limited at this time. However, efforts are being made by many state crop-improvement associations to increase the seed stocks.





**Beekeeping Program, Farm & Home Week, University of Maine, March 7**

During Farm and Home Week at the University of Maine, on Tuesday, March 7, there will be a program given for beekeepers. The program this year is designed especially to help beginners in beekeeping. The following program is to be presented:

Beekeeping Equipment—What to Select, How to Use It—Charles O. Dirks, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Successful Handling of Package Bees and Making Increase—Charles A. Pinkham, West Buxton, Maine.

The Queen Bee—Manipulations Dealing With the Queen—Paul T. Caine, Winthrop, Maine.

Fall and Winter Management of Bees (Kodachrome slides and movie film)—Walter M. Copeland, Lexington, Massachusetts.

Questions and Answers and "The Honey Bee"—a sound film—Charles O. Dirks.

Business Meeting—Maine State Association of Beekeepers—Paul T. Caine, President.

— V —

**Bronx County (N. Y.) March 12**

The Bronx County Association will hold its next regular monthly meeting at the home of F. Soccoloff, 150 West 78th Street, New York City, on Sunday, March 12, at 2:30 P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all lovers of bees. It is a fine time to present your bee problems for the next season. A discussion as to package bees and their introduction will be featured. Refreshments will be served.

Harry Newman, Secretary.

— V —

**British Columbia Meetings**

The following meetings of the British Columbia Honey Producers Association will be held at 198 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, March

21, 8 P. M. "Bee Diseases," E. R. Freeman, Apiary Inspector Fraser Valley; April 18, 8 P. M. "Summer Management," W. Feedham, President, Fraser Valley Division, British Columbia Honey Producers Association; May 16, 8 P. M. "Film on Bee Diseases," Commentary by H. S. Harvey, apiarist; April 5, demonstration at University of British Columbia apiary, weather permitting, 2:30 P. M., "Installation of Package Bees and Queens," by Frank Johns, apiarist.

H. Green, Secretary.

— V —

**Iowa Short Course, May 18-19**

Don't forget the short course dates are May 18 and 19, at Ames, Iowa. If you have any suggestions for topics to be discussed at this meeting, send them in and see if it will be possible to blend these requests together into a program. We will again have the services of some national speaker.

(Beekeepers' Buzz, Feb. 1944)

— V —

**New Rochelle (N. Y.) Beekeepers' Association, March 19**

The New Rochelle Association has decided on the novelty of having the ladies take over the business of the meeting while the men will be responsible for refreshments. This promises to be a bit exciting and to make a jolly afternoon. Come prepared to enjoy yourself at the meeting on Sunday, March 19 at 2:30 P. M. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey, 18 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, New York.

S. Barnes, Publicity.

— V —

**New York State Meeting**

The annual meeting of the Empire State Honey Producer's Association was held in Syracuse, December 3rd and 4th. In spite of travel difficulties of today, about 75 attended the two-day session including visitors from four or five other states. Burel H. Lane, retiring president, presided over the meeting with secretary E. T. Carey taking care of most of the arrangements. Newly elected officers for the coming year are George Rasmussen, Chazy, and E. T. Carey, Syracuse. Speakers included Dr. E. F. Phillips, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; A. C. Gould, State Apiary Inspector, Albany, N. Y.; Alan Root, Medina, Ohio; and Roy A. Grout, Hamilton, Illinois.

Outstanding in the meeting were the round table discussions conducted by Dr. E. J. Dyce, Ithaca, N. Y. and A. C. Gould. Subjects under discussion were "Rendering Beeswax," "Short Cuts in Requeening and Queen Introduction," and "Labor Saving Methods in War Time." In each discussion a panel of four or five beekeepers were asked a series of questions prepared by the leader and those in attendance joined in the general discussion. Many interesting and novel ways of saving bits of beeswax (Ray Gutekunst, Pavilion, N. Y. reported saving one-third pound of beeswax per colony), handling of cappings, rendering of old combs, purchased queens vs. home reared queens, queen rearing and introduction methods, and devices for saving labor about the apiary and honey house were reported, resulting in a beneficial exchange of ideas.

— V —

**Jere Frazer Moved to Sioux City**

Jere Frazer, genial manager of the G. B. Lewis Company branch at Springfield, Ohio, has been moved to Sioux City, Iowa, to take charge of the Lewis branch at that point. Gaile Creger, formerly manager of the Sioux City branch, was killed in a fire in his honey house in December. Gaile left many friends and acquaintances. Our best wishes go to Jere in his new position. He has left many friends in Ohio but will make many new ones in Iowa and the surrounding states.

— V —

**Lee Stewart Injured**

L. R. Stewart of Newport, Indiana, father of the Indiana Round-Up, former president of the Indiana Association, and prominent beekeeper of Newport, was injured lately when the car in which he was working as mail clerk on the L. and N. was bumped by another, throwing him and two other men against the letter cases in the car.

A letter from Lee says that he is improving nicely, and we hope successfully, and that he can return to his work and to his bees promptly.

Stewart will perhaps be best known for his work with boys and girls in the famous Indiana Bee Club.

— V —

**Middlesex County (Mass.) March 25**

On March 25 at 7 P. M. sharp, the Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association will celebrate its tenth anniversary, with a supper at Colonial Inn in Concord. Louis A. Webster, Com-

missioner of Agriculture, will be one of the invited guests. The completed color movie club film of bees and flowers will be a special feature of this meeting. Those who had a preview of the uncompleted film at the union agricultural meeting in Worcester believe it to be the finest thing of its kind now in the world. Further details will be announced on cards being prepared by the special committee.

A. M. Southwick, President.

— V —

#### Iowa Radio Chats

The radio chats over WOI will begin again on Monday morning, April 3 at 6:50 A. M.—(Beekeepers' Buzz, February, 1944.)

— V —

#### Winnipeg Meeting

Gerald F. Habing was elected president of the Manitoba Association at the recent convention in Winnipeg. Frank R. Garland was re-elected secretary-treasurer. First vice-president is V. E. Phillips, Dauphin; second vice-president, Nicholas Pankiw, Dufrost. Directors, S. J. Lye, Oakville; Wm. Kreutzer, Steinback; J. W. Melosky, Arnaud; Roy Mullin, Myrtle; R. D. Nicholson, Winnipeg; Mike Skomorowski, Shortdale; Bro. T. Pineault, Otterburne; W. M. Duncan, Carman; and John Mackison, Hayfield.

Frank R. Garland, manager of the Manitoba Honey Producers' Cooperative, Ltd., announced in a panel discussion that he had received official notice of a change in the present honey rationing regulations the wartime price and trade board at Ottawa.

At this meeting, many complaints were voiced against rationing which sums up to the opinion that it has practically killed consumer sales in Canada. According to L. T. Floyd, provincial apiarist, retail sales in Winnipeg in the last six months are only 20 per cent of normal. Many beekeepers packed their honey in jars in small containers under rationing for the first time without previous experience in packing, which resulted in a large percentage of spoilage.

There is considerable discussion over the need for experiments in developing nectar secreting plants for bee pasture to supplement dwindling, sweet clover. Sainfoin, sweet rocket, yellow sweet clover, milkweed, borage, Globe thistle and Siberian waterwort were among the plants found to provide suitable pasture, many of which bloom for a longer period than sweet clover.

A panel discussion also suggested that experiments should be made in overwintering colonies, in view of the curtailed supply of package bees for

this year. Frank Garland warned beekeepers that if they have not ordered packages, they need not expect delivery before May 15.

The convention endorsed the resolutions from the Canadian Beekeepers' Council asking the government for a subsidy on package bee importations, and removal of sugar from the "D" coupon, provision for organizing local beekeepers' associations, and petitioned the Federal Government to set up demonstration stations in each province to experiment with various types of nectar-producing plants.

F. H. Fullerton,  
British Columbia.

— V —

#### Recommendations to the Office of Price Administration

The National Conference in Chicago in resolution No. 10 expressed the desire of beekeepers to cooperate with OPA in its efforts to hold honey prices at levels to avoid inflation, and at the same time make prices equitable at all levels. To these ends the conference made certain suggestions to subsequent changes in MPR 275:

(1) That the price of bulk honey to the producers at wholesale be increased as rapidly as is consistent with the gradual rise in the parity price level, or in a lessening of the present administrative restrictions on price advances of products generally.

(2) That the differentiation in prices based on a return of containers be abolished.

(3) That the allowance now permitted dealers for liquefying and processing honey be extended to producers who can meet the specified requirements that the honey be U. S. Fancy.

(4) That the application of the order to chunk honey be removed.

(5) That a fair and equitable adjustment be made in the price permitted for the sale of single sixty-pound containers at retail.

(6) That the mark-up for assembling honey be carefully reconsidered and adjusted.

(7) That the entire honey price ceiling structure be reconsidered with a view to greater equity and to encourage greater sale of honey to household consumers in all areas.

(8) That more rigid enforcement of price regulations be instituted to protect producers, dealers, and consumers.

(9) That changes in price ceiling regulations be announced well in advance of the crop to which they apply.

(10) That any changes in ceiling price regulations be announced widely among beekeepers as soon as feasible.

#### Urge Sweet Clover Stand Through Blossoming

A resolution of the National Conference at Chicago requests the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that since the growing of sweet clover had been widely encouraged as an important means of increasing soil fertility and as a means of erosion control, it is pointed out that the primary purposes of the program are defeated when sweet clover is plowed under, while it is still succulent. The plowing under of sweet clover plantings after the end of blooming would (1), increase the value of such plantings for soil fertility, soil drouth resistance and erosion control, and (2), increase the amount of honey and beeswax and the number of bees available for pollination of important crops.

It was therefore urged that benefit payments be made for the growing of sweet clover, only when such clover is allowed to stand until the end of the blossoming period, and that steps be taken to increase the growing of sweet clover for the purposes mentioned above.

— V —

#### Honey Screw Cap Standardization

The movement for a standard 2½ inch screw cap and opening for the 60 pound, five gallon can, initiated by the Illinois beekeepers, and seconded by Michigan and Indiana, has now been adopted as the national policy by the National Conference of Honey Producers and Allied Industries in Chicago.

Since sentiment is now being crystallized into action, it becomes the business of every beekeeper to support the national standard size of 2½ inches when ordering new cans. Do not allow yourself to be sold anything else. The national standard size may be obtained all over the country if you ask for it. Remember every off-size put into circulation makes trouble for some one.

Adolf S. Carm,  
Illinois.

— V —

#### Pennsylvania

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Association, there was about seventy-five in attendance, and fifty-five at the banquet. The new officers are as follows: Roy H. Herr, president, Lancaster; John H. Hess, vice-president, Mechanicsburg; and H. M. Snively, secretary-treasurer, Carlisle.

H. M. Snively,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

# BUT NOW—TOMORROW!

*... Look past today's wartime sales  
to your future Honey Prosperity*

**S**URE, honey sales are easy, profits fine today. But what about tomorrow when the war boom's over?

Do you want to assume the full burden then of marketing all your honey without the aid of strong, seasoned selling organizations?

Or would you rather have the facilities of reliable, well-established Honey Packers to maintain the even flow of distribution so necessary to prosperity in our industry?

The choice is yours. But, to be safe, you must make that choice now . . . *this season.*

## *... If All Work Together*

This season, you can short-sightedly sell all your honey to over-expanded, local markets bound to die when things return to normal . . . as they did after the last war.

Or . . . more wisely . . . you can sell a fair share of your honey to one of the undersigned Honey Packers . . . Honey Packers that will distribute this honey equitably across the land . . . so that the great, stable national market can be maintained . . . so that, in years to come, a ready, continuous and widespread demand will exist for the toothsome product of your hives.

Think this choice over carefully. On the basis of your own best, permanent advantage, you are sure to decide to protect the future of America's honey industry . . . your own future as a Beekeeper . . . by selling reputable Honey Packers a generous share of your current honey crop. Remember, without your honey, the Honey Packer cannot exist.

When you sell to Honey Packers, you not only will get top OPA ceiling prices now, but you will help keep these prices at highest possible levels long after present abnormal times are but a memory.

### *The Following Established Packers Invite Your Valued Cooperation:*

**C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY**  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

**T. W. BURLESON & SON**  
Waxahachie, Texas

**BZB HONEY COMPANY**  
Alhambra, Calif.

**H. J. HEINZ CO.**  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC.**  
New York City

**SIOUX HONEY ASSOCIATION**  
Sioux City, Iowa

**SUPERIOR HONEY COMPANY**  
Los Angeles, Calif.



# CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our March Crop and Market Page, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. Condition of bees?
2. Condition of honey plants?
3. Has number of honey plants decreased seriously owing to demand for growing other agricultural products?
4. Will present emphasis on pollination value of bees result in beekeeping industry being permanently more highly considered by farmers and farm authorities?

## Condition of Bees

Throughout the entire country the condition of bees seems to be at least 100 per cent of normal and in many instances above normal. Bees have had good flights in most sections and the only question is one of sufficient stores to carry them through the balance of the season until the stimulative flows. In the Southeast these flows are already coming on. Cellar wintered bees have in some cases had too warm weather and have shown restlessness which may cause some loss although the cold weather following perhaps has alleviated the amount of losses.

## Condition of Honey Plants

There seems to be no question but that up to the date when most of the reports came in (February 10 to 20) there was a deficiency of moisture carried through the winter which gave some question as to the condition of honey plants. In many cases the ground was dry and bare instead of having a nice covering of snow. However, the snows during the latter part of February undoubtedly have relieved this condition somewhat although not yet making up for the deficiency of moisture which has piled up during the late fall and early winter months. The southern part of California seems to be in unusually good condition and northern and central California have been improved by rain so that probably conditions of honey plants are normal or above in those sections. We might say the same of the New England States and Atlantic Seaboard States and perhaps stretching throughout the South excepting some parts of Texas which are dry. In fact, the Central West has been hardest hit and the irrigated sections of the West

are complaining of possibilities of a lack of snow for irrigation. We hope that snows have been general enough to cure this condition also.

## Has There Been Plant Decrease?

There seems to be no worry about decrease in honey plants in New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and throughout the Southeast and the entire South except some statements that alsike has been plowed up in New York in many instances and some alfalfa in Louisiana.

It is in the central band of states that the difficulty is most pronounced where sweet clover has been plowed under for soybeans and other crops. It is more pronounced in the southern belt of these states than in Wisconsin and Minnesota where sweet clover has entered more into the rotation and has been more definitely accepted as a necessity.

While there is some complaint in the irrigated sections that there has been plowing up of alfalfa and also some plowing up of alsike in the states of Washington and California, being replaced by flax, there probably has been no great decrease in the acreage of honey plants, at least not sufficient to worry the reporters.

All in all, even in the Central Western States, if honey conditions are satisfactory during the honeyflow there are still enough plants left to make satisfactory honey yields.

## Pollination Value

In all sections where fruit growing has returned to any extent the fruit grower already knows the value of bees in pollination or at least partially does and is taking advantage of it by either keeping bees or having them brought into the orchards. The lack of package bees this year may seriously affect some of these pollination projects, but not permanently.

Our reporters were almost unanimous in stating that the government emphasis on value of pollination has done a great deal of good but that there should be more publicity to the general farmer, both large and small. To accomplish this it would be necessary to contact county agents and state authorities and have them put on a publicity campaign as well as articles in the farm press and magazines.

## Package Bees and Queens

### THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

For quality and prompt service.

2-Lb. package and queen at	\$4.00
3-Lb. package and queen at	5.00
Extra queens at	1.25

Book your order early and avoid disappointment. We specialize in queens. Over 20 years in bees.

## DUPUIS APIARIES

Andre Dupuis, Prop. Breaux Bridge, La.



For  
Bee Supplies  
Use Our 1942  
Catalog

We are not issuing a new catalog this season but have a fairly good stock of bee supplies on hand and can furnish most items shown in our 1942 catalog. Send us a list of your requirements and we will be glad to quote prices on all items that we can furnish.

**A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.**  
REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

## THRIFTY BEES

For JUNE delivery. Combless packages and queens. Write for prices and open dates. THRIFTY bees are guaranteed to please.

**W. J. FOREHAND & SONS**

Fort Deposit, Ala. Breeders Since 1892

## CARNIOLANS EXCLUSIVELY

UNTESTED QUEENS \$1.10

**Allen's Apiaries**

AUBURNDALE, FLORIDA

## Quality Italian Bees and Queens

	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.	5-Lbs.
Queens	Bees	Bees	Bees	Bees
		1 to 24		
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
		25 to 99		
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
		100 Up		
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

**Kermit Anderson**

OPP, ALABAMA

## PIGEONS

If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine, Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

**AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL**  
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**WANTED U. S. No. 1 White Honey**  
and other grades in 60-lb. tins. Send samples and quotations to

**JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY**  
5151 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 130 Imlay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. or 1204 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**HONEY WANTED**

Care and less than cars  
Mail Samples

**C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin**

**HONEY WANTED Carloads or Less**  
HIGHEST PRICES PAID

**LEWIS A. KONCES CO.**  
NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

# THE MARKET PLACE

## BEES AND QUEENS

Get your Caucasian queens from us. Crom's Caucasian Apiaries, P. O. Box 24, Manteca, California.

ITALIAN QUEENS eighty cents each, nine dollars per dozen; after June fifteenth, seven dollars per dozen. WALTER D. LEVERETTE APIARIES, Box 882, Ft. Pierce, Florida.

MR. BEEKEEPER—Sorry we can't take on more orders for package bees and queens this season. All sold now. Try us earlier in 1945. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

GOLDEN SELECT QUEENS—Produce fine yellow bees and are very gentle. 1-25, \$1.10; 25-100, \$1.05; 100 up, \$1.00 each. W. O. Curtis, Graham, N. C.

THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS—Finest quality, extra good honey gatherers. Select untested, 1-25, \$1.10 each; 25-100, \$1.05; 100 up, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alamance Bee Company, Geo. E. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, N. C.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS. Select young laying queen in each package. Now booking for spring delivery. W. E. Cloud, Rt. 2, Live Oak, California.

BOOKED TO CAPACITY for package bees and queens until after May 20th. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

A CARLOAD of three or four frame nuclei with young queens, two in a ten frame hive body, ready to ship to Middle West by May. P. O. B. Upland, California. A limited amount of two pound packages with or without queens. Wm. Atchley, 132 Campus Ave., Upland, California.

## HONEY FOR SALE

FINEST BUCKWHEAT honey bottled in 1-lb. jars at \$5.50 a case of 24. Biz-zzy Bee Ranch, No. Abington, Mass.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES. ADVISE QUANTITY. BRYANT AND COOKINHAM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

WANTED—White or light amber extracted honey from 1 ton to 2 carloads. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

WAX WANTED—We pay freight charges, and remit the day wax is received, or send C. O. D. Write us for quotations for making your wax into foundation; all work guaranteed. The Hawley Honey Company, Iola, Kansas.

HONEY WANTED—Buying all grades. Clover, light amber, basswood, raspberry; also southern honey, palmetto, orange, tupelo, gallberry. Will furnish cans and shipping cases if needed. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

HONEY WANTED—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Fifty colonies 10-frame 1½ stories each with 1943 Caucasian queens. Equipment in good condition, painted in

## FOR SALE

1943. Colonies packed for winter. Certificate of inspection furnished at time of sale. R. L. Griggs, Hancock, Iowa.

For Sale—About 50 hive bodies, nailed and painted, with frames, new. 700 sheets medium brood foundation. One Cowan reversible Extractor, big pockets. Will sell reasonable. Package bees in May. N. S. Gladish, 3315 Hobbs Rd., Nashville 5, Tenn.

FOR SALE—300—8-frame high bodies with new open bottom bar full depth frames. 1500—8-frame shallow extracting supers with frames. 300 queen excluders. 300 tops and bottoms for 8 frame hives. 1 power extractor with honey pump and pipes. 2 strainer tanks. 1 large settling tank with honey gate. 1 uncapping tank with honey gate. Table saw with 20 blades that will make any kind of bee fixtures. Will sell very reasonable. R. E. Benton, Elwood, Iowa.

FOR SALE in Ontario 520 colonies of bees, good equipment, honey house, barn, comfortable house, and sideline with steady cash income. Certificate of inspection furnished. Good reason for selling. Box 123, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One inch geared honey pump with belt and pulleys, \$17.50 cash or trade for package bees. Will consider long-spout honey gate for bottles. C. G. Langley, 521 Sixth St., Red Wing, Minnesota.

35 M. D. hives, 147 supers, tanks, heaters, 44 frame Radial extractor, 1000 lbs. scales, new house, steam, water, electricity. Sell at invoice. Lease house. C. A. Morris, 24314 Chicago, Dearborn, Michigan.

80 colonies bees in 10 fr. hives. All equipment good. W. M. Nelson, Walnut Cove, North Carolina.

FOR SALE—600 two-story hives of bees. 80 per cent of colonies disease resistant stock. Will sell from yards, the latter part of May when ready to go in the field or sell all to one party. Buyer must have own screens if moved. Have also up to date extracting outfit and large truck. George Seastream, Moorhead, Minnesota.

50 colonies Italian bees, young queens, good combs, \$450.00 at yard. Hubert Martin, Rt. 3, Corinth, Kentucky.

TWO HUNDRED eight frame hive bodies, Root & Lewis make, good condition except paint. Thirty-five cents each. J. W. Garhart, Spearfish, South Dakota.

FOR SALE—Apiary thirty-five colonies, good condition, all in two story, ten dollars each. Last inspection June '43. Much extra equipment reasonable. Eighty-eight years forcing retirement. D. W. Brunson, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Good used 5-gal, 60 lb. cans, 15c each f. o. b. Groton, New York. FINGER LAKES HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE, INC.

FOR SALE—300 section supers with equipment, 50c each. N. B. Querin, Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Our COMBINED CONTROL-LABLE FEEDER and SWARM CONTROL BOARD will save many a swarm. Has no metal to chill bees. Better made. \$1.75 postpaid for sample. 10 for \$16.00 not prepaid. Lewis-Dadant dealers NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY, St. Peter, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—45 two-story ten-frame colonies of bees, combs drawn Dadant crimp wired foundation. Subject to spring inspection. Plenty stores. Robert Gober, Dixon Illinois.

BEEKEEPER'S HOIST. Inspection easy. Spring delivery. \$20.00 F.O.B., Corning, Iowa. Bee Turner.

FOR SALE—"Beekeeping in the South" by Hawkins. A cloth bound book of 124 pages, well illustrated. A special study of beekeeping under southern conditions. Special holiday offer 59 cents per copy postpaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES. Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man with experience or willing to work with bees. Rex Schlemmer, Edgar, Montana.

EXPERIENCED bee inspector for the state of Washington, 1944 season. Give references in first letter. Write Mr. R. L. Loganecker, Wapato, Washington.

COMPETENT, reliable beekeeper desires lease on outfit in West with purchase option. Box 1152, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—Help to assist in honey production. Chance for deferment, year round job. Give experience and qualifications. The Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR from beekeepers who have trouble with American Foulbrood. Sam Miller, 850 East Louther St., Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—Help in queen yard and package shipping for coming season. Will consider March to June work. Pay in either cash or bees and queens. N. Forehand, Florala, Alabama.

WANTED—To get in touch with a beekeeper, married or single, to work in my bee business for years to come. L. L. Ness, Rt. 2, Morris, Illinois.

YOUNG MAN with initiative, Farm School graduate, scientific and practical experience in beekeeping, seeks steady employment in modern apiary. Deferment necessary. J. Weis, Farm School, Pa.

REGISTERED NURSE, middle age, outdoor type, interested in apiculture, would appreciate an opportunity to work with bees. Commercial apiarist please write: Box 15, care American Bee Journal.

WANTED—Married, reliable queen breeder who can produce 200 queens every day. Year round work—no part time considered. For our South Louisiana Bee Farm. Must not be afraid of rain, long hours, or Sunday work. WALTER T. KELLEY, Paducah, Ky.

EXPERIENCED HELPER for the production of extracted honey from two thousand colonies. Parent Apiaries, East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

## SUPPLIES

LEWIS-DADANT BEE SUPPLIES IN MINNEAPOLIS. Prompt shipment from complete stock. Send list of supplies for quotation. We carry carloads of honey containers in stock. Honey and beeswax accepted in trade or will pay cash. Honey Sales Company, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FIFTY SHEETS (6½ lbs.) high quality regular medium brood foundation postpaid for \$5.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

YOUR WAX worked into quality medium brood foundation for 16c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00; thin super 22 cents. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

COMB FOUNDATION at money-saving

prices. Wax worked at lowest rates. Comb and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

**LARGE CASH SAVINGS** can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**PORTER BEE ESCAPES** are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

#### WANTED

500 Queens April 15 to May 15. C. M. Boothby, Goodridge, Minnesota.

**WANTED**—Packages or colonies any amount. Voelkel, Ashley, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Large extractor, uncapping machine, honey pump, and large settling tank. Walter McKinley, George, Iowa.

**WANTED TO BUY**—200-300 queen excluders, any kind and size. Also a 2-3 h. p. steamboiler in good condition. Leo Basler, Kalispell, Montana.

**WANTED**—From 10 to 75 stands of bees, the best obtainable, supers, etc. W. L. James, 102 So. Stone Ave., LaGrange, Ill.

**WANTED**—Twenty frame Simplicity honey extractor. Beckley Cabins, Williamsport, Maryland.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**WILL TRADE**—35mm Motion Picture Projector for bees or bee supplies. Ecco Farms, Haddam, Kansas.

**DIFFERENT**, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

**GET your drawings and construction detail NOW** for proven tried **BRADSHAW DEMOUNTABLE UNCAPPING PRESS**. No more headaches, simple to build your self. Won't rust out, last lifetime. Producers report it greatest improvement in fifty years. No heat required, will not darken honey. Adaptable any size outfit. Send \$2.00 today for **PLANS** to Bradshaw & Sons, Wendell, Idaho.

**OLD BEE BOOKS**—As a service to our subscribers we handle old out of print bee books. Send for interesting list at moderate prices. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**WANTED**—We are short of June 1943 numbers of ABJ to complete our extra files. For each June number sent in we will advance your subscription for three months. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**RANCH MAGAZINE**—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

#### SEEDS

**FOR SALE**—Sainfoin seed, 1943 crop, grown without irrigation. R. W. Brimhall, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

**FOR SALE**—4 Am. Basswood seedlings, 18 inch, or 5 Marrowii Honeysuckle or 4 Pink Honeysuckle, 3 Red Dogwood shrubs 18 inch, or 2 pussy willows, or 3 Basswood transplants 3 foot, postpaid for a dollar bill. Checks require 10c exchange. Nectar and pollen producing. Write for larger sizes. Lewis-Dadant dealer—**NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY**, St. Peter, Minnesota.

## QUALITY PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS

We have discontinued booking orders until further notice in the bee journals.

#### PRICES FOR 1944

	2-Lb. with Queen	3-Lb. with Queen	Single Queens
1 to 10	\$3.45	\$4.45	\$1.05
11 to 24	3.35	4.35	1.00
25 to 100	3.30	4.30	.95
100 and up	3.20	4.20	.90

### GARON BEE COMPANY DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

TELEGRAM: WESTERN UNION

TELEPHONE: 8614

## Italian Package Bees & Queens For 1944



### B. J. BORDELON APIARIES MOREAUVILLE, LA.

## PACKAGE BEES---ITALIAN QUEENS

Light, 3-Banded Italians reared from queens tested for heavy honey producing. Long life, good winter resistant and gentle. Stock I have been breeding from since 1926 and have made me continuous good customers. Can also furnish queens reared from stock bred for resistance to disease. Send orders early for I am booking fast.

Booked for all of April on packages. Can book several for May. On all checks under \$100 add exchange fees of 10 cents. Over \$100 add 20 cents. No exchange on P. O. Money orders.

Queens of either stock	\$1.10
Bees, 2-Lb.	3.50
Bees, 3-Lb.	4.50
Per extra lb.	1.00

### HOMER W. RICHARD

Route 3, Box 252-1

Phone 1370

El Dorado, Arkansas

## QUEENS—Fast Service and Results

At Picayune, queens are raised under natural conditions. Prolific, gentle, honey producing stock, chosen for prolificness, high production, and appearance.

	Queen, Airmail	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1-5	\$1.25	\$4.25	\$5.25	\$6.25	\$7.25
5-15	1.20	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
15-25	1.10	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
25 up	1.05	3.90	4.90	5.90	6.90

Terms: Small orders cash in full. Large orders 20% deposit, balance to be received two weeks before shipping date. Details by letter.

**DANIELS APIARIES : PICAYUNE, MISS.**



## NO PACKAGE BEES

We are booked to capacity and can accept no further orders. Thank you.

### THE PUETT COMPANY HAHIRA, GEORGIA



## Burleson's Blue Ribbon Package Bees

2-Lb. with queen	\$4.25
3-Lb. with queen	5.25

THOS. C. BURLESON : Colusa, Calif.

## ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS

I am still open for April delivery orders at the following prices.

	1 to 24	25 to 49	50 on up
2-Lb. with queen	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$3.50
3-Lb. with queen	4.80	4.50	4.25
4-Lb. with queen	5.60	5.30	5.00

Select untested laying queens \$1.25, Post Paid for April delivery.

No C. O. D. Orders.

All queens are select, untested, daughters of stock bred for resistance to disease. Promptness, full weight, a health certificate with each package, and live delivery guaranteed. Please place your order early, 20% now will assure your delivery date, and avoid disappointment.

**PLAUCHE BEE FARM**  
HAMBURG, LA.

## ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS

### Package Bees and Queens

St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Apiaries, Moreauville, La.

## QUEENS QUEENS QUEENS

ITALIANS

Daughters of stock bred for resistance

CAUCASIANS  
Bred to Italian Drones

## PACKAGE BEES

PRICES ON PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

Lots of	2-Lb. Bees	3-Lb. Bees	Extra Queens	For Tested Queens Double the Price of Untested
1 to 24	\$4.00 ea.	\$5.00 ea.	\$1.25	
25 to 99	3.80 ea.	4.80 ea.	1.15	
100 or more	3.70 ea.	4.70 ea.	1.10	

BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1944

Over 25 years' experience shipping. Paying 43½ cents a pound F. O. B. your station for Beeswax in exchange for bees and queens. Write for shipping instructions on wax. We replace any bees that die in transit if it is our fault, if the carriers' fault file claim with them.

Send for FREE CIRCULAR

**Blue Bonnet Apiaries, Rt. 1 Box 70 Mercedes, Texas**

## HESSMER BEE FARM

Thanks to our many customers. We are booked for the coming season for bees and queens.

**HESSMER BEE FARM**  
HESSMER, LOUISIANA

OUTAPIARIES by M. G. Dadant. An outline of the equipment, location and management necessary in operating an outyard system. \$1.00.

**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**  
Hamilton, Illinois

## SOY BEAN FLOUR—Pollen Supplement

We have made arrangements with the manufacturer for distribution of their Soy Flour for beekeepers. This is the Lo-Fat, High Protein expeller type flour. We have a limited supply of pollen traps for sale. Write for prices.

**Killion & Sons Apiaries : Paris, Ill.**

## ITALIAN BEES

Package bees with queen. 2-lb. pkg. with queen \$3.25; 3-lb. pkg. with queen \$4.00; 4-lb. package with queen \$4.75.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

## BUNKIE BEE FARM

R. F. D. 2, Box 85, BUNKIE, LA.

## A LIVING FROM BEES

By FRANK C. PELLETT

"Combining the results of many years experience, with the latest developments and improvements in beekeeping. As the title suggests, this book is designed to explain how a living can be made from bees. The fundamentals of honey production are explained and the reasons given for each necessary manipulation.

**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**  
Hamilton, Illinois

## WANTED

Man to solicit beekeepers for the purpose of purchasing honey from producers, and assembling in cars for shipment to our factory. Steady position, good salary. State age, experience, full particulars.

**M. S.**

Care of American Bee Journal

## Thanks Ten Millions

We are booked to the limit for 1944—Please try us earlier in 1945. Thanks.

**The Victor Apiaries**  
WEST COLUMBIA, TEXAS

## ITALIAN QUEENS

\$1.00 EACH, TEN OR MORE

**D. T. WINSLETT**

1015 Sonoma Ave.  
NO. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

## Thanks For the Business

We are completely booked. We may be able to accept a few more orders for packages of Italians during shipping season if weather is favorable.

## WICHT APIARIES

406 Miller St. Hattiesburg, Mississippi

**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**

## KEEP UP

...with the latest developments in your field. Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject! You'll be interested in at least one of these magazines...and you have the assurance that the articles are written by people who know. Send in your subscriptions today!

Bee Magazines	Per Year
American Bee Journal.....	\$1.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	1.00
Beekeepers Item .....	1.00
<b>Horses</b>	
National (Saddle) Horseman.....	5.00
The Horse, bi-monthly, breeding, schooling, training, sports.....	5.00
The Chronicle, weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows.....	5.00
Thoroughbred (Horse) Record, w.....	4.00
Saddle & Bridle, m.....	4.00
Rider & Driver, m., horses-sport-pleasure.....	3.50
The Mid-Western Horseman, m.....	2.50
Bit and Spur, m., horsey.....	1.50
NRA Round-Up, (Rodeo).....	.50
Spokesman & Harness World, m.....	1.00
<b>Farming</b>	
The Country Book, quarterly.....	1.00
Fletcher's Farming.....	.50
<b>Livestock</b>	
New Mexico Stockman.....	1.00
Pacific Stockman.....	1.00
American Cattle Producers.....	1.00
Southeastern Cattleman.....	1.00
National Live Stock Producer.....	.50
Texas Live Stock Journal.....	1.00
The Sheepman.....	1.00
Plantation Stockman, m.....	2.00
Arizona Stockman, m.....	1.50
<b>Pigeons</b>	
American Pigeon Journal, utility, fancy, racing.....	1.50
Pigeon News, fancy only.....	1.50
<b>Poultry</b>	
Northeastern Poultryman, 24 issues, 2 yrs.....	1.00
Cackle & Crow, the Poultry Paper.....	1.00
Pacific Poultryman.....	.50
<b>Rabbits</b>	
Small Stock (rabbits, caviae exclusively).....	1.00
American Rabbit Journal.....	1.00
Am. Sm. Stock Farmer, (Rabbits only).....	.50
<b>Fruit</b>	
Better Fruit, monthly.....	1.00
Eastern Fruit Grower.....	1.00
<b>Dairying</b>	
Dairy Farmers Digest.....	1.00
Dairyland News, semi-monthly.....	.50
Dairymen's Journal.....	.35
<b>Other Specialties</b>	
Small Commercial Animals & Fowls.....	.50
The Soybean Digest.....	1.50
New Agriculture (sugar beets only).....	2.00
Co-Operative (Farmers) Digest.....	2.00
Southern Sportsman, Q. 12 issues.....	1.50
Mountain Music, m., fox, coon-hounds.....	1.00
Modern Game Breeding, m., pheasants.....	3.00
Judge, m., est. 1881, humor, satire.....	1.50
The Home Worker, bi-monthly.....	1.00
Black Fox Magazine, m., fox, mink.....	2.00
Snap Shots, m., photographers.....	1.00
Writer's Markets & Methods, m., Frontiers, natural histor, 5 issues.....	1.00
Southern Literary Messenger, bi-monthly.....	1.00
Stamp Review, monthly, 2 years.....	1.00

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### MAGAZINE MART

DEPT. B. J.

P. O. Box 1288, Atlanta, 1, Ga.

## BEEKEEPERS, ATTENTION !!

We are headquarters for Lewis Bee Supplies. We carry a complete stock of Dadant's Foundation. Orders filled at catalogue prices. Pierce Queen Grafting Tool, best we have ever used, \$1.25 postpaid. Light pine bee shipping cages, 25 cents each. Ceiling prices paid for honey and beeswax. Our 1944 price list now ready. Booked to capacity for bees and queens.

THE COFFEY APIARIES : Whitsett, Texas

## EPHARDT'S CARNIOLANS

We are booked to capacity. Thanks to all our friends.

EPHARDT'S HONEY FARMS : Plaucheville, La.

## Italian Bees 1944 and Queens

Quantity	Queens	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.
1- 24	\$ .95	\$3.30	\$4.20
25- 99	.90	3.20	4.10
100-499	.85	3.10	3.95

WE GUARANTEE LIVE DELIVERY—FREE FROM DISEASE  
Terms 10% down to book order, balance ten days before shipment  
Book Now and Assure Delivery

### ELLS HONEY & BEE CO.

872 HIGH STREET : HOUMA, LA.

## Improved Quality Italian Bees That Will Stand Test for Honey Gatherers

Thousands of satisfied customers

	1-25	26-100	101-500
Shipping date April 15th to June 15th			
All packages with young queens. Live delivery guaranteed. Full weight. Place orders early to be sure of bees. Prices F. O. B.	2-Lb. pkg. \$3.40	3-Lb. pkg. \$3.30	4-Lb. pkg. \$3.25
	3-Lb. pkg. \$4.40	4-Lb. pkg. \$4.30	5-Lb. pkg. \$4.25
	4-Lb. pkg. \$5.30	5-Lb. pkg. \$5.15	
	5-Lb. pkg. \$6.30		\$6.00

## FLOWERS BEE COMPANY : Jesup, Georgia

## STURDY ITALIANS

DARK THREE BANDED, FROM DISEASE RESISTANT STOCK.  
HEALTHY AND LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Prices	
2-Lb. ....	\$3.50
3-Lb. ....	\$4.40
1 Queen .....	\$1.20

## NEAL'S APIARIES HAMBURG, LA., U. S. A.

## MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

Leather colored Italian queens bred from my own stock sixteen years  
1 to 49 ..... \$1.25 each  
All queens after June 15, \$1.00 each.  
50 up ..... \$1.10 each  
15% will book your order

### JOE B. TATE & SON

1029 No. 4th St. (7), Nashville, Tennessee

## PACKAGE BEES . . . QUEENS

With conditions permitting, small orders will be considered during the shipping season, but none accepted before that time. PRICES: Queens \$1.10. 2-Lb. packages with queen \$3.50. 3-Lb. packages with queen \$4.50.

BESSONET BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, La.

Read the Bee Journal

MARCH, 1944

## Anderson's Quality Bees & Queens

Queens	Bees 2-Lbs.	Bees 3-Lbs. 1 to 24	Bees 4-Lbs. 25 to 99	Bees 5-Lbs. 100 Up
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

### B. A. Anderson & Co.

OPP, ALABAMA

## Mr. Honey Producer

Join a progressive cooperative now and safeguard your future market. We need the honey at ceiling prices. You need us to safeguard the time when selling is hard. Join now.

For particulars write

**Illinois Honey Producers Assn.**  
Mt. Sterling, Illinois

## NOTICE

No more orders accepted for bees or queens until further notice appears in a later issue of this Journal, thanks a thousand.

**BOLLING BEE CO.**  
BOLLING ALABAMA

## HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay top prices. Would contract now for crop. Also Beeswax.

**H. & S. Honey & Wax Co., Inc.**  
265 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

## Better Bred Queens-3-Banded Italians

NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1944 SHIPMENT PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

	Queens	Pkgs. 2-Lb.	Pkgs. 3-Lb.
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.60	\$4.60
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35
100-up	1.00	3.25	4.25

Express collect on all packages. Queens by mail post paid. A 10% deposit to book orders

**BOND APIARIES : Union, Miss.**

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers too have wartime problems. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. We will see that you receive each monthly copy regularly.

Each issue contains timely articles of value to beekeepers everywhere, and News and Views from Coast to Coast.

Subscription price, \$1.25 per year in U. S. A.

**CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

## AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL

Shows the Way to Success  
Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. One year \$1.00; three years, \$2.00; sample 15c.

**AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL**  
Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri

# THE POSTSCRIPT

A jar of sourwood honey comes from Atlanta, Georgia, through the kindness of L. C. Dotson. Sourwood has long been famous as a honey which always brings a premium in the market and of which there is never enough to meet the demand. It is a real pleasure to get acquainted with this famous product on our own breakfast table. It is not easy to describe honey flavors but this has a peculiar richness which is quite unlike that of any of our northern products. Most southern honey has color and flavor differences which are quite distinctive and you either like them very much or consider them inferior to the mild and light clover honey so common here. It all depends upon your taste. My thanks to Mr. Dotson for a real treat.

— V —

E. Martin, of Goodland, Missouri, writes to say that while sassafras is common in his neighborhood he has never seen a bee on it. The writer has observed the bees working sassafras freely and there are reports that at times they get considerable honey from it. We would like to know how generally it is recognized as of value for bee pasture. Readers who have bees near it will confer a favor by reporting whether it is the source of honey for them.

— V —

The book, "American Honey Plants" will shortly be out of print. It has been on the market in its several editions since 1920 but war restrictions and paper shortage prevent printing a new edition now. The present one is a book of 420 large pages and more than 200 illustrations. If any reader has in mind to secure a copy he should get it before the remaining copies are gone.

— V —

V. E. Fesenmeyer, of Riceville, Iowa, took 600 finished sections and 900 pounds of extracted honey from eight colonies and increase the past year. Considering the poor season this was a very good return. Small apiaries are able to make a much better relative showing in poor crop years than do the large outfits. It is a poor season which will not provide something for a few colonies from which to store surplus. With the reduction in available bee pasture many beemen will be compelled to reduce the number of colonies in each yard.

— V —

Elias C. Ice, of Anmoore, West Virginia, tells of honey offered by the chain stores in that region which is labeled as "Pure Strawberry Flavored Honey" as well as "Pure

Maple Flavored Honey." The question arises as to how one would go about getting maple flavored honey or strawberry flavored honey."

— V —

Norval Baker writes somewhere in the Pacific that the climate is not at all what he expected to find in the tropics. There are no extremes. He finds it hard to understand why men should fight for living space when there is room for large population in that area where living is easy. Bananas grow wild and the army is producing a crop of sweet corn every sixty days. Most any food plants can be grown.

Baker sends me seed of a large flowered sweet clover. It will probably prove unsuited to our conditions but will be watched with interest to see whether it can stand our climate. Plants grown from seeds sent from Tahiti seemed very unhappy in my garden and refused to do much for me.

— V —

J. H. Sturdevant, of St. Paul, Nebraska, is one of several beemen who are considering planting sweet clover for seed as well as bee pasture. With a heavy concentration of bees a profitable crop of seed should be realized in addition to the honey harvested from the field. The improved strains of sweet clover which are resulting from breeding work in western experiment stations are likely to be in demand for some time to come and the beeman who raises seed of these should profit twice.

— V —

Curtis Wharton, of Juntura, Oregon, send an account of an alfalfa known as "creeping alfalfa" growing on the Klamath experimental area. It has existed for years on a farm near Keno. Reports of this new alfalfa are appearing in the press from time to time. The plants are said to spread from the root and some of the old specimens are reported as ten to fifteen feet in diameter.

— V —

The perpetual blooming black locust has been mentioned in this page in previous issues. It appears to be similar to the common black locust except for its long blooming period. For a long time we have sought to secure it for our test garden without success. Apparently it was brought to this country many years ago but we are unable to locate a single tree still to be found here. One California nursery reports having discarded it thirty years ago for lack of demand. The Arnold Arboretum report that their one tree died about 1916.

FRANK C. PELLETT.



1896 48 1943

## Years' Experience

We are manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies and can promptly furnish everything a beekeeper needs; SECTIONS, HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, etc.

The manufacturing of one piece sections is still one of our specialties upon which we pride ourselves. We use only the choicest SECOND GROWTH WISCONSIN basswood in the manufacture of our sections, and all are perfect in finish and workmanship.

Due to war conditions we did not print a catalogue for 1943. Please use your 1942 catalogue for prices or send a LIST of items you will need and we will gladly quote prices.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.**  
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

## Three-Band Italian Package Bees

Full weight, prompt shipment, young bees, state health certificate with each shipment, live arrival guaranteed. Replacement or refund made promptly upon receipt of bad order from your express agent.

2-Pound package bees with untested queens	
—Each	\$3.40
3-Pound package	4.40
4-Pound package	5.40
5-Pound package	6.40
Tested Queens	2.00

Payable in U. S. Funds

We are booked up for this season on Untested Queens. If bees are wanted without queens, deduct \$1.00 from each package.

**JACKSON APIARIES**  
FUNSTON, GA., U. S. A.

## Root Service from Chicago

### During This Month Anticipation

may well be the most important quality in a beekeepers thinking. Anticipate now your need of supplies and equipment for 1944.

Orders placed now will bring you in present shipment, or later if necessary, just what you want if at all possible. We are anticipating your need of supplies by filling now our wareroom spaces as much as possible with bee supplies.

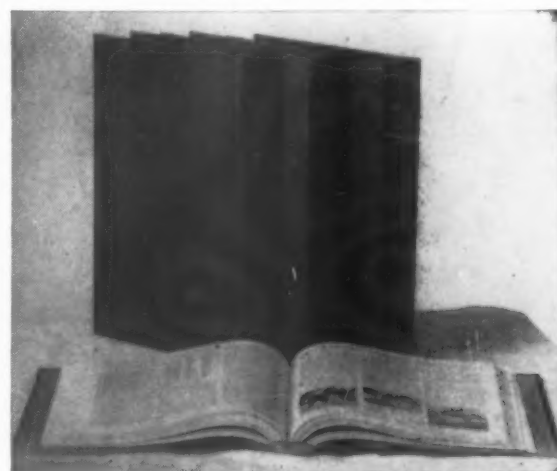
Will you let us plan now to take care of your need of supplies for next season.

Ask for our new nineteen forty-four bee supply catalog.

We want honey and beeswax in trade for supplies.

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**

224 West Huron Street  
Chicago, Ill.



## Bind Your Journals Use Them Year After Year

From year to year you are receiving much valuable material. If you keep it in good order so that it may be easily referred to, it will be of great service.

Our new binder looks like a book. IT LIES FLAT. It is bound in green cloth, stamped in gold—a handsome addition to any library. With simple hooked wires you are enabled to snap twelve copies of American Bee Journal in the binder one at a time as they come to you.

We guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied. The price, postpaid, is \$1.25.

**American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill.**

(GOVERNMENT ORDERS)

# WANTED

## BEES—More Worker Bees

- to pollinate clover blossoms for seed production.
- to pollinate fruit blossoms and guarantee big fruit crops.
- to produce beeswax for fighting forces.



One safe rule to follow when larger numbers of worker bees are wanted is to use a brood foundation that guarantees a maximum number of worker cells, a foundation that will not sag or warp, or melt down under any conditions.



## THREE-PLY FOUNDATION

answers this challenge. It has been tested in thousands of apiaries, even in an apiary near the equator, where the temperature rose to 159 degrees. THREE-PLY FOUNDATION will not sag, warp or melt down, and has probably done more to assure larger returns in worker bees than any other foundation. (Inner ply contains small percentage of hydrogenated vegetable wax as toughening agent).

**Protect Your Foundation with Root's Triple-Locked Corner Frames**

See Your  
Root Dealer Now  
For 1944  
Foundation

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.**  
MEDINA, OHIO



Beeswax Wanted  
Trade or Cash  
41½c Cash  
43½c Trade